The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

WADE HAMPTON telegraphed to New Orleans, Friday night, that he had a majority of 1,200 on a count of the votes as cast. This 1,200 narrowed down to fifty, and these are covered, fifty times over, by fraud. They will be pretty sure to be thrown out, and CHAMBERLAIN will be Governor. As the count stands, HAYES has the State. It is rather amusing, after the Democrats had staked their all on a count of the votes as actually cast, to have them asking the exclusion of reporters, and secrecy, when the result was known. They now want to analyze the vote. No doubt.

IN LOUISIANA the Return Board has invited five from each political party to be present at the canvass of the returns which begins to-day. This shows that no fears of inspection are entertained, and that an honest count will give the State to HAYES. Indeed, the Democracy have given up that State, and are now concentrating their entire strength on Florida There they hope to keep back and doctor the returns of certain counties, and so pull through. This cannot be done successfully, and we entertain no fears that Florida will go Democratic. It is not only honestly Republican, but will so stand in the Electoral College. Our friends may be calmly confident. All is right, and will so appear in the end.

FLORIDA RIGHT.

The Democrats in Florida had a bombshell suddenly sprung at their feet, Saturday, by the announcement that Governor STEARNS proposed to canvass the votes of Florida before he issued certificates to the electors. On being asked if this was so, he promptly replied in the affirmative, and that Judge EMMONS was about preparing an opinion on the subject. He takes very tenable ground that as he must issue the certificates he should and must be satisfied of the correctness of the returns. And in order to this he will canvass them himself. The Democracy are full of protests, and are badly frightened,—but all is right. Florida is their last hope, and they begin to see what that amounts to.

STILL IT WAVES!

With every passing day it becomes more clear that HAYES is elected, and will be declared President of the United States And with every fresh political move, it is more apparent that the Democrats are resorting to the most desperate measures of rascality to carry their points. So far they have been baffled. The Republicans, with calm confidence and dignity repel their aggressions, and at this time the Democratic leaders are like the fallen APOLLYON, infuriated but powerless, except to tempt some Republican to fall. In this they are too closely watched to succeed, and the outcome is sure to be, the inauguration of HAYES on the 5th of March next. In South Carolina HAYES' electors are elected by a clear and strong majority. Even the lowest number of votes polled for any HAYES elector, exceed the highest number of any TILDEN elector. The general majority for HAYES, as the vote stands, is about 1,000. The Democrats, angered in this showing, attempted to have the count suppressed, but failed. An honest count, yet sure to be made, will elect CHAMBERLAIN, the majority for HAMPTON with all the fraudulent votes admitted being but fifty. In Louisiana, the Republicans invited to go there by President GRANT have replied to the Democrats, denying their right singly or conjointly, to interfere with the Returning Board, but pledging to act in the interest of an honest count. In the meantime the Returning Board has invited five from each side to witness the count, and have invited the Democratic State Committee to name a representative on the Board, and he will be elected. Thus their last gun is spiked in Louisiana. No fears need be entertained in that State, as all that is fair is conceded, and no foolishness will be tolerated.

Florida is the battle-ground. All the rascality of the Democracy has been concentrated there, and their last hope centers in the possibilities of rascality in some of the outlying Democratic counties. But our people there are full of confidence. Their telegrams are full of inspiration, and we have no fear of the outcome.

We keep the flag waving, and hold the fort. Our estimates on the morning of election are destined to be fully verified.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATE.

Below we give a corrected list of Senators elected on the 7th. It will be observed that the body will be composed of thirty-one Republicans and nineteen Democrats. We have not yet been able to get an official list of members of the House, but the Republicans will have a working majority in that body.

1 G. H. Smith, R.	26 E. R. Hawley, D.
2 D. A. Nagle, D.	27 A. H. Dill, D.
3 John Lamon, R.	28 H. G. Bassey, D.
4 H. G. Jones, R.	29 L. R. Keefer, R.
5 J. E. Reyburn, R.	30 J. F. Coffman, D.
6 A. K. Dunkel, R.	31 D. M. Crawford, D.
7 J. C. Grady, R.	32 James Chestnut, D.
8 W. W. Newell, R.	33 H. G. Fisher, R.
9 T. V. Cooper, R.	34 S. R. Peale, D.
10 Harmon Yerkes, D.	35 John Lemon, R.
11 D. Ermentrout, D.	36 E. L. Yeager, R.
12 Jones Detwiler, D.	37 Thomas St. Clair, R.
13 A. H. Mylin, R.	38 W. L. Corbett, D.
14 P. J. Roebuck, R.	39 J. C. Clarke, D.
15 A. J. Herr, R.	40 J. W. Hays, D.
16 Evan Holben, D.	41 John M. Greer, R.
17 G. F. Melly, R.	42 Hugh McNeill, R.
18 David Engleman, D.	43 J. M. Gosman, R.
19 J. K. Kverhart, R.	44 J. C. Newmyer, R.
20 E. Swanan, R.	45 John Gilfillan, R.
21 E. C. Wadhams, R.	46 Geo V. Lawrence, R.
22 C. Burnett, D.	47 G. W. Wright, R.
23 J. Thomas, R.	48 C. W. Stone, R.
24 R. P. Allen, D.	49 Henry Butterfield, R
25 C. F. Seymour, R.	50 John Fertig, D.

Sports on the Turf.

WASHINGTON, November 18. — The Brightwood Park races were concluded today. The ¾ mile dash for two year olds was won by Mainbrace. Time 1:30. The dash of a mile and a quarter for three year olds was won by Hattie F. Time 2:25½. The mile and a half dash for all ages, in which three started, was won by Burgoo. Time 3:01¾. The steeple chase was declared off on account of the heavy course.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The first race of the fifty miles of a mile and fifty, one hundred and one hundred and fifty mile races for $2,000 on each race, between John Murphy and Capt. Mowry, of California, came off to-day on the Fleetwood Park track. Capt. Mowry rode mustangs or horses of California breed, and Murphy rode thoroughbred horses, both changing mounts frequently. The race was won by Murphy. His time, including changes, was two hours and twenty-five minutes, Capt. Mowry's time being two hours, twenty six minutes and twenty seconds. The winner's average time per mile was 2:54.

The Prize Suit.

In the case of Admiral Porter and others of the North Atlantic Squadron against the rams Texas and Beaufort, and ten other Confederate vessels, in which $1,500,000 were claimed, a decree was issued on Saturday in the District Court declaring that for want of proof the captors are entitled to but half of the proceeds of the prizes, and that the value of the Texas was $55,520 and of the Beaufort $12,000.

FIRST EDITION.

THE SITUATION.

"Our Flag Still There."

South Carolina Ours by a Large Majority.

The Democratic Game of Fraud and Brag in Florida.

GOV. STEARNS CIRCUMVENTS THEM AND THE DEMOCRATS ARE DISMAYED.

The Count in Louisiana to be Commenced To day.

BOTH SIDES TO INSPECT THE CANVASS OF THE VOTES.

The Disputed States Falling Into Line on a Fair Count for Hayes and Wheeler.

LOUISIANA.

Meeting of the Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—At twelve o'clock there was quite a gathering at the room of the Returning Board. Messrs. Casanave and Wells, members of the board, were there. Judge Trumbull, Judge Stallo, Governor Palmer, and ex-Governor McHenry, of the Northern Democrats, and the Democratic committee which has charge of the evidence to be presented on the part of the Democrats, were present. There were a number of Republicans present also. There was a delay in meeting on the part of the board on account of the absence of Messrs. Anderson and Kinner. The board met at 12:30, and authorized the Sergeant-at-Arms to procure a room for the meeting of the board. A resolution offered by General Anderson inviting the presence of five gentlemen from each party out of the Northern Democrats and Republicans in the city was adopted. Colonel Zacharie filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the board, which therefore went into executive session.

General Anderson, a member of the Board, said there were a good many gentlemen in the city who would desire to witness the proceedings of the Board. He therefore offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted without dissent and ordered spread upon the minutes. (Here follows the preamble and resolution as published in Wells' letter.)

The Secretary of the Board reported that election returns from thirty-five parishes had been filed with him. There are yet returns from thirty-six parishes to arrive. The question was raised as to whether the Board could begin the compilation and canvass until all of the returns had been received. It was determined, however, to commence on Monday, the 20th inst., and so take up the parishes either alphabetically or by Congressional districts.

Colonel Zacharie, chairman of the Democratic Committee on Election Returns, requested to know whether the presence of counsel representing the Democratic candidates would be allowed during the deliberations of the board. The President replied that only in cases where disputed points arose would counsel for both parties be called in. He added that counsel would be permitted to inspect returns when they were opened, in order to see whether they had been tampered with.

Col. Zacharie, of the counsel for the Democratic candidates, filed a plea against the constitution of the board and a protest against certain action. The following grounds were set forth:

First, By section second of act 98, 1872, creating the Board of Returning Officers, there is no time fixed for the term of office, and by the same section it is provided that in case of any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise then the vacancy shall be filled by the residue of the board, thus creating a board with the power of perpetuating itself indefinitely, and confer said power in certain contingencies upon a single person; that said board is authorized to canvass and return as elected members of the Legislature, and said members are also authorized to participate in the organization of either branch of the Legislature, and said Legislature so constituted under act 46, title 3, of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana shall examine and count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the direct and immediate effect of all of which is to place the power in the hands of five persons, or ultimately in one person and his appointees, for all time, to determine of what persons shall be constituted the executive and legislative branches of the State Government; that said act in said respect is in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, as creating a Government not republican in form or character.

Second. By the act under which said board claims to proceed, the said board is vested with powers judicial in their character, and in that respect the act is in conflict with act 94 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Third. That if the constitution of the law were established beyond question, we again object and protest, and except to the manner in which the present acting board is constituted. The act 98 of 1872, section 2, provides that seven persons be elected by the Senate from all political parties, which shall be returning officers for all elections in the State. We except, object and protest that the act has not been complied with, as none of the members now composing said board are members of the Democratic-Conservative party, and therefore said board is not constituted as required by law.

Fourth. On behalf of the Democratic electors the counsel protest against the counting or compilation of votes for A. B. Levizee and O. H. Brewster, Republican electors, on the ground that when Brewster was voted for he was occupying the federal position of United States Surveyor General, and that A. B. Levizee was a United States Commissioner, ineligible according to article 2, section 2 of the Constitution.

The board will determine on Monday whether argument on this protest will permitted. No election was held to fill a vacancy on the board, which adjourned till noon Monday.

Reply of the Visiting Republicans to the Letter of the Democrats.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18, 1876.

GENTLEMEN:—We are gratified to learn that we have misapprehended the language and spirit of your communication of November 14th inst., and that we were in error in attributing to you a purpose to interfere with the legally constituted authorities of this State in the discharge of their duties. Perhaps this misapprehension was the natural result of the language employed. Your request was to meet and confer with you then, personally or through committees, in order that such influence as we possess may be exerted in behalf of the canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people. This, as we understood it, was a request to co-operate with you for the purpose of influencing the action of the Returning Board in the discharge of its duties. The President had requested us to attend there, to witness, not to influence, such canvass, and know that such request by him was not intended to limit us to witness the count of votes actually cast, but the entire proceedings of the Board in reaching a result as to the votes cast and to be counted. We are gratified to learn that you concur with the President and with us in this understanding. You also say that you are fully aware that both the organization and action, whether judicial or ministerial, of the Returning Board of Louisiana was beyond any authoritative control from without, and that it would be the height of arrogance and folly to attempt to alter the laws of a State of which we are not citizens, or to obtrude our interpretation of the laws upon those whose duty it is to administer them. We may, as we think, assume you will agree with us that it would be arrogance equally to attempt by our concerted action to influence the proceedings or result of courts of justice or of boards acting judicially, and hence we are gratified at being able, from the language and tenor of your letter, to assume that you did not wish to confer with us for the purpose of influencing the action of the Returning Board, but only to secure such co-operation on our part as would enable us, jointly with yourselves, to witness its proceedings throughout. A conference for such a purpose would now seem to be unnecessary, as we learn from a communication just received from the Board, which appears to us to accomplish all that by your explanatory note you desire to attain by the proposed conference.

We will add that it is very apparent that if your wish is to see a fair and honest expression of the electors of Louisiana, there is no difference between ourselves and you except as to our conductin reference to that result. You have proposed a conference and active associated influence. This we regard as beyond our duty or our privilege as individuals. We shall be happy at all times to confer with you, and as individuals to co-operate in whatever shall be right, but concerted action for the purpose of influencing an official board we hold to be beyond our privilege, and we shall hope that all may come to pass which good citizens can wish without the use of any such means.

We remain, gentlemen, very respectfully yours.

Signed—John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, J. A. Garfield, Ohio; E. W. Stoughton, J. H. Vanallen, Kentucky; W. D. Kelly, Pennsylvania; Job E. Stevenson, Ohio; Eugene Hale, J. W. Chapman, W. R. Smith, W. R. McGrew, Iowa; Sidney Clark, J. Wilson, Kansas; C. B. Farwell, Abner Taylor, J. M. Beardsley, S. R. Haven, Illinois; Jno. Coburn, Will Cumback, Jno. C. Irving Ditty, Maryland.

To the Hons. J. O. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, W. R. Morrison, J. Logan, A. G. Curtin, Wm. Bigler, J. R. Doolittle, Geo. B. Smith, J. E. McDonald, J. W. Julien, N. W. Manson, Jno. D. Love, Henry Watterson, J. W. Stevenson, H. D. McHenry, T. H. Sherly, Oswald Ottendorfer, J. B. Stallo, L. V. Bogy, Jas. O. Broadhead, C. Gibson, Jno. Lee Carroll, W. T. Hamilton, W. G. Sumner, P. H. Watson, T. R. Sonders.

Invitation from the Returning Board.

The following communication was forwarded to the visiting Republicans. A similar document was sent to the Democrats.

OFFICE BOARD OF RET'G OFFICERS, STATE HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18, '76.

Hon. John Sherman, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans:

At a meeting of the Board of Returning officers held this day, the following preambls and resolution, introduced by Hon. Thos. C. Anderson, was unanimously adopted, namely:

WHEREAS, This Board has learned with satisfaction that distinguished men of national reputation from other States, at the request of the President of the United States and some at the request of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party, are present in this city, with a view to witness the proceedings of this board in canvassing and compiling the returns of the recent election in this State for Presidential electors, in order that the public opinion of the country may be satisfied as to the truth of the result and the fairness of the means by which it may have been attained; and

WHEREAS, This Board recognizes the importance which may attach to the result of their proceedings, and that the public mind should be convinced of its justice by a knowledge of the facts on which it may be based; therefore

Resolved, That this Board does hereby cordially invite and request five gentlemen from each of the two bodies named, to be selected by themselves respectively, to attend and be present at the meeting of this Board while engaged in the discharge of its duties under the law in canvassing and compiling the returns, ascertaining and declaring the result of the election for Presidential electors, in their capacity as private citizens of eminent reputation and high character, and as spectators of the proceedings in that behalf of this Board.

Respectfully, etc.,

J. MADISON WELLS,
President Board of Returning Officers.

To which the following answer has been sent:

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS, November 18, 1876.

To Hon. J. Madison Wells:

SIR—I have received your note of to-day, with a copy of the resolution of the Board of Returning Officers of the State of Louisiana, and have communicated the invitation contained in it to the gentlemen who are here at the request of the President of the United States to witness the canvassing of the votes at the election in this State for Presidential electors, and am instructed by them to inform you of their acceptance of the invitation, and that they will designate a committee of five of their number to attend the meetings of the Board, and I take this occasion to express my thanks for the courteous terms of this invitation, my deep sense of the importance of your proceedings, and my confident hope that they will be so conducted as to convince the public mind of the justice of your finding.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

The visiting Democrats appointed the following to remain here and be present to witness the counting of the votes by the Returning Board: John M. Palmer, of Illinois; Judge Trumbull, Illinois; Wm. Bigler, Pennsylvania; Geo. B. Smith, Wisconsin; P. H. Watson, Ohio.

Total Vote of the State.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—The total vote of the State, made up from duplicate poll lists received from forty-seven parishes, and ten parishes estimated by registration this year and the vote of 1874, is as follows: For Governor—Nichols, 84,202; Packard, 76,112; total, 160,314. Total vote in 1874 for Treasurer, 147,705; increase this year over the 1874 vote, 12,519; Nichols' majority over Packard of votes polled, 8,090. Of the Tilden electors five have a majority over the highest vote for Republican of 9,249. The other two Tilden electors have a majority of 7,036. The discrepancy in majorities is caused by the omission of the names of five Hayes electors from Republican tickets in several parishes.

FLORIDA.

The State Still Claimed by Both Parties.

TALLAHASSEE, November 18.—Both parties still claim the State on the Presidential as well as Gubernatorial ticket. The Democratic Committee have arranged sworn duplicates, made up of official returns made in each county and forwarded. They have received these from all save five counties, all Democratic. Their estimates based on these unofficial copies of official returns give Drew and Tilden both a clean majority. The Republicans will furnish no figures, stating that they will await the official returns. It is claimed that Tilden will have a majority of some 300 or 400 on the returns as made officially by county canvassers. The Republicans claim that even admitting this, they will be able by proving frauds to overcome this *prima facie* majority, and establish the State for Hayes. The fight before the State Board will be very bitter. The Democrats, besides defending their majority for Tilden, will attack their returns in Jefferson, Alachua and Leon counties, which are Republican strongholds. They claim to have discovered glaring frauds in Alachua, where the returns of the election inspectors were raised 219 votes, and their names forged. The new Return Board of State Canvassers this morning replied to the application of the Democratic committee, declining to commence the canvass at present—Cocke, Democrat, voting aye, and McLinn and Cowgill, Republicans, voting nay. The Republicans declined on the ground that the law reads: "On the thirty-fifth day after the election, or so soon after the returns are in, the canvass of the vote shall begin," and that as the time has not expired and all the returns are not yet in, they cannot legally begin work. The Democrats claim that there is a mandate allowing the canvass to begin at any time, and canvass such returns as they arrive, not closing the canvass to the exclusion of any county for non-arrival until the thirty-fifth day has come. Steps will probably be taken to see if there is not in the Supreme Court some power to force the canvassers to begin work.

The Governor to Decide all Issues.

TALLAHASSEE, November 19.—There is reasonable ground for believing that Governor Stearns will assume that the State Board has no power to canvass the electoral vote, but that the power resides in the Governor. This assumption will permit the Governor to decide all questions pertaining to the canvass, and issue a certificate to which ever set of electors he decides are elected. His assumption is based upon the fact that the act creating the Returning Board does not use the word "electors" in giving the list of officers whose vote the board shall canvass. The power to canvass this vote, not being specifically conferred upon the board, he contends resides in him, as he is required by a United States law to issue electors' certificates, and must canvass the vote in order that he may decide who is entitled to certificates.

The Democrats are satisfied that this claim is set up, and contend that the word "electors" is not used in the act referred to simply because electors are included under the head of State officers, the word officers is used in the act. The Democratic committee waited on the Governor and notified him that if he contemplated such a step they would ask permission to file a protest. He stated that they would have an opportunity to do so, and this morning informed them by letter that he should be pleased if they would forward in writing whatever they had to say upon the subject. This is considered an intimation that he intends to move in the matter without delay. Elaborate opinions are being prepared on both sides of the question.

There is some movement ordered in military circles to-night. Precisely what it is cannot be ascertained. It is supposed the troops are going to some of the contested counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State for Hayes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 18.—The result of tabulating the returns of county canvassers gives the State to Hayes electors by majorities varying from 930 to 1,135. The counsel for the Democrats immediately filed exceptions to the aggregation on the grounds of irregularities, errors and omissions between the managers of returns and the statements of county canvassers, which they claim vitiates the result. The Supreme Court will, it is understood, direct the board in its duties as to the final count.

Returns for all State officers except Governor and Lieutenant Governor from the face of the returns of county canvassers show that the vote is close and the results so doubtful that it will take correction of numerous clerical errors to determine the successful candidates. The returns show that Hayne (Rep.) is re-elected Secretary of State by 237 majority; Elliott (Rep.) is elected Attorney General by 7 votes; Hagood (Dem.) is elected Comptroller by 256; Thompson (Dem.), Superintendent of Education by 442; Kennedy (Rep.), by 161, and Cardozo (Rep.) by 208. Corrected returns will change these results on Monday so as to give the Attorney Generalship to the Democrats and the Superintendent of Education to the Republicans Hampton's majority is about 1,144 over Chamberlain.

Electoral Vote.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Specials give the following result of the count of the electoral vote of South Carolina:

Republican electors at large—C. C. Bowen, 91,758; John Winsmith, 91,870. District electors—T. B. Johnson, 91,852; Timothy Hurley, 91,136; W. B. Nash, 91,804; Wilson Cook, 91,432; William F. Myers, 91,830.

Democratic electors at large—T. G. Barker, 90,896; Samuel McGowan, 90,737. District electors—J. W. Harrington, 90,895; J. L. Ingraham, 90,798; William Wallace, 90,963; J. B. Irwin, 90,906; Robert Aldrich, 90,860.

MISSOURI.

Democrats Tampering with Election Returns.

ST. LOUIS, November 18.—The question as to who was elected to Congress from the Third district of this city has not been decided yet, and has been a matter of much comment and some excitement throughout the city. Yesterday two members of the county court, with the county clerk, met as a canvassing board, and began examination of the county returns, previous to certifying them to the Secretary of State. It appears that from one of the precincts 270 votes had been returned for Frost, the Democratic candidate, but after the returns reached the county clerk's office these figures were changed to 292. The county clerk had no knowledge of this change, and he stated that he believed the return had been tampered with in his office, and wished the matter to be investigated. The canvassers having only ministerial powers, decided they could not go beyond the face of the returns, and therefore counted 292 votes for Frost. This gave the latter a majority of one, whereas had the original figures been counted Metcalfe, Republican, would have had a majority. While these proceedings were being had in the County Clerk's office Mr. Metcalfe applied to the Circuit Court for a mandamus to stop proceedings. The writ was issued and the transmission of returns to the Secretary of State was stopped until the case can be laid before the court on Monday. The effect of the mandamus is to prevent the issuance of a certificate of election to Frost. Just prior to serving the writ of mandamus on the Board of Canvassers Col. Bainard, accompanied by United States Deputy Marshal Geggie, arrived at the County Clerk's office with authority to arrest the canvassers and their legal advisers on a charge of falsifying the returns, but the action of the Circuit Court satisfied them, and they have deferred action for the present.

RHODE ISLAND.

Another Case of Alleged Ineligibility.

PROVIDENCE, November 19.—Governor Lippitt yesterday received the following telegram from Gen. Sickles:

NEW YORK, November 18, 1876.

To Gov. Lippitt:

It is reported here on the authority of Mr. William Beach Lawrence that one of the United States in virtue of his office is ineligible, and that the law of your State gives the office to the person having the highest vote who is qualified. Lawrence claims to be elected himself.

D. E. SICKES.

To which Gov. Lippitt replied:

Our State laws provide for all contingencies in case of vacancies from any cause in the electoral college. This State will give four votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

H. LIPPITT.

The only occasion for this correspondence is the fact that Hon. Geo. H. Carliss, elector elect, is Centennial Commissioner appointed by the President on the nomination of the Governor.

VIRGINIA.

Returns from all Counties.

RICHMOND, November 18.—Returns from all counties have been received by the Secretary of State, showing the vote for Tilden and Hendricks electors to be 139,512, and Hayes and Wheeler electors 95,268, Tilden's majority, 44,244. The vote of York county is not included in the above, as the returns only gave a vote for Presidential candidates, and not for electors. The Democratic majorities in the Congressional districts not before reported are: First, Douglas, 3,388; Second, Goode, 1,896; Third, Walker, 2,106; Fifth, Cabell, 3,304; Seventh, Harris, 10,893; Ninth, Pridemore, 10,336. In the Fourth district Jorgenson's (Rep.) majority over Hunton (Dem.) and Demortie, a negro (Ind. Rep.), is over 1,000. It is stated there will be contests in the Second and Fourth districts.

MARYLAND.

The Official Vote.

BALTIMORE, November 18.—The official vote of Maryland for President and Vice President is for Tilden 91,789, and Hayes 71,981; Tilden's majority 19,799. Official majorities for Congress: First district, M. Henry, 3,353; Second, Chas. B. Roberts, 3,019; Third, Wm. Kilmell, 5,650; Fourth, Thos. Swann, 2,531; Fifth, Eli J. Henkle, 2,731; Sixth, Wm. Walsh, 14.

VERMONT.

Filling Vacancies in the Electoral College.

MONTPELIER, VT., November 18.—The House to-day finally passed a bill for filling a vacancy in the Electoral College—129 to 19. The act is specially designed to meet the case of P. M. Sollace, said to be ineligible.

Tomb Despoilers Arrested.

CHICAGO, November 18.—At a late hour last night United States Detectives Tyrell and Washburne, with the aid of two local detectives, captured the two men who attempted to steal the bones of President Lincoln from the vault in Springfield, Ills., on the night of November 7th. They are Terrence Mullen, *alias* T. Durnan, the proprietor of the "Hub saloon," 294 West Madison street, where the arrests were made, and Jack Hughes, *alias* J. Smith, an old counterfeiter connected with the notorious Ben Boyd. These men have been shadowed since the attempt was made to despoil the tomb, and their guilt is said to be plainly proved. The officers will take them to Springfield this evening, to await indictment and trial.

Tired of Life.

COLUMBUS, O., November 19.—Just after the midnight train on the Pan Handle road left here last night, the dead body of a man was found lying on the track just outside the depot. The engine and train had passed over his body, cutting it terribly. A paper was found on the body, on which was scrawled "Thurston Ewers, Knox county, Etwardspond. Concluded to kill myself." On the other side was a memorandum of work done. The deceased was about twenty-one years of age, and had on a new suit of clothes. It is thought here the man threw himself under a passing train.

Marine News.

PORTLAND, November 18.—Arrived—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Arrived—The steamship Holland, from Rotterdam.

LONDON, November 18.—The steamship Elysia, from New York, has arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, November 18.—Arrived—The steamer Algeria, from New York.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Arrived—The steamer Baltic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, November 19.—Arrived—The Pommerania, from New York, at Plymouth, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, at Queenstown.

Our Naval Preparations.

NEW YORK, November 18.—A Washington dispatch explains the activity in the Brooklyn navy yard noted yesterday by the fact that orders have been issued to hasten the completion of the new frigate Trenton, so that she would be ready for sea by March. Five hundred men are employed on her.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Russia Issuing 100,000,000 Roubles in Paper Money.

Turkey Awaiting an Attack on the Danube.

A Plot Against Russia in Poland.

THE WAR.

Russia's Preparations.

LONDON, November 18.—A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says that in pursuance of the partial mobilization of the Russian army, preparations are now being made for the mobilization of a sanitary corps. Movable hospitals are also being got ready. Committees of ladies have been formed on the model of those which worked with so much success during the Franco-German war for the private nursing of the wounded. The Empress of Russia and Grand Duchess, it is stated, have assumed the patronage of these associations.

Gen. Tchernayeff.

It is improbable that General Tchernayeff will retain command of the Servian army in the event of Russia being driven to action, as his whole conduct in Servia has not given satisfaction in official quarters there.

Russian War Loan.

The Cologne *Gazette's* Paris correspondent says a principal obstacle to the war seems to have been removed. The Rothschilds are said to have been prompted to advance Russia money. The loan will not be made public. Russia's conditions are said on 'Change to be so favorable that the Rothschilds can easily dispose of the loan privately.

Turkey Agrees to the Conference.

ROME, November 18.—A telegram from Constantinople received here to-night says Turkey agrees unconditionally to the conference.

LONDON, November 19.—A dispatch dated Constantinople, Saturday, says: The Extraordinary Grand Council to-day resolved to accept the conference. It is stated that Midhat Pasha and Sanfet Pasha will be the Turkish plenipotentiaries. Chevket Pasha has been sent to Philippopolis for the purpose of commission which is investigating the atrocities in Bulgaria.

Subscriptions Invited.

A telegram from St. Petersburg to-day says the State Bank announces it is authorized by an Imperial decree, dated November 18th, to receive subscriptions for an issue of 100,000,000 roubles in bank notes, bearing interest at five per cent., the issue price to be 92. The *Official Gazette* says this loan is rendered necessary by the extraordinary expenditures in view of the present political situation. It hopes all classes will subscribe.

Turkey Awaiting an Attack.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The *Herald's* cable dispatch from Constantinople declares that the Porte has now abandoned the project of sending troops to Roumania to prevent the march of the Russians, but that Turkey will await an attack on the southern bank of the Danube.

Roumania Pleading for Protection.

A dispatch from Berlin says a commissioner from the Roumanian Government arrived in the German capital on Friday, and others have already reached Vienna and Paris to plead for the protection of their neutrality. The efforts of the Roumanian envoy at the Berlin court, although he bears the most prayerful appeals from Prince Charles, have been in vain. It is believed a deaf ear will be turned to the entreaty in Paris.

A Plot in Poland.

LONDON, November 20.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says the Russian police process to have discovered a plot in Poland. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Zytomierz, in the province of Volhynia, has been arrested and imprisoned at Moscow. Numerous political curates were thrown into prison at Warsaw. All dealers in arms are subject to stringent regulations.

American Privateers.

BERLIN, November 20.—The *Post* asserts that several Americans have applied to the Russian Government for letters of marque to be used against English shipping in the event of war.

British Troops for Egypt.

LONDON, November 20.—The *Times'* Calcutta dispatch says the *Pioneer* states that the Indian Government is preparing to send a strong contingent of troops to Egypt if war is declared in Europe.

German Neutrality.

LONDON, November 20.—The *Daily News* special from Vienna says it is positively stated that neither Germany nor Austria would oppose Russia's entry into Roumania.

A Berlin dispatch says the highest estimate which even the Russians give of the portion of the Russian army now in process of mobilization is 250,000 men.

Ships Impressed.

A Berlin special reports that all ships of the Russian Black Sea Navigation Company have been impressed into the service of the Russian Government.

The papers to-day generally take a more hopeful view of the situation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Specie for New York.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—The steamer Partilia, which sailed from this port to-day for New York, took $750,000 in specie.

Idle Coal Miners.

LONDON, November 18.—Owing to the depression in the steamer coal trade, more than 1,000 miners are thrown out of employment in the Northumberland collieries.

INDIA.

Later Accounts of the Cyclone.

LONDON, November 18.—A Reuter telegram from Calcutta states that later accounts say that one hundred and twenty thousand persons perished during in the cyclone which passed through eastern Bengal on the 31st of October. The Government is taking active steps for the relief of the distressed population of the district.

A THEATRE HORROR.

A Weak Floor Precipitates the Audience into a Stable.

Seven Persons Killed and About One Hundred Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19.—The Sacramento *Dispatch* says: Last night, during a performance at Moore's Opera House, the floor gave way, killing seven and wounding about a hundred spectators. The Opera House was situated over a large livery stable. It was formerly used as a State armory, and had recently been converted into a theatre by putting up a gallery and tier boxes, making the hall capable of seating 1,000. The floor was unsupported except by the usual beams. The Vaudeville troupe had engaged the theatre, and being the opening of the establishment, the house was crowded. Soon after the performance commenced a sudden sinking of the floor was noticed, accompanied by the cracking of beams, and directly the entire auditorium, carrying with it stage and gallery, was precipated into the stable beneath. The rear portion was partly supported by the stable beneath, and the audience were thrown forward towards the stage. The lights were extinguished by the concussion, and a scene of fearful confusion ensued. A fire alarm was struck, and in a few moments the department was on the ground, and with the assistance of the police proceeded to rescue the wounded and remove the dead. A great crowd in the meantime assembled, and the excitement was intense. Hundreds crawled from the ruins unassisted and uninjured. On clearing up the debris the following were found dead: T. W. Favey, janitor of the Court House; Frank Moore and W. J. Foster, compositors at the *Record-Union* office; Henry Vaca, Ezra Woolson, formerly County Treasurer; Mich. Tiernan, and two unknown. The performers escaped with some bruises, Eddie Peak, of the Swiss Bell-ringers, and Mrs. Wilson, a variety performer, being the most injured—neither seriously. Many of the wounded taken from the ruins are in a critical condition, and a number will probably die.

Free Again.

ST. LOUIS, November 18.—Wm. McKee was released from jail this afternoon by United States Marshal Hemingwell on a telegraphic order from Attorney General Taft a pardon having been signed to-day. This action of the President meets with quite general approval, and a large number of Mr. McKee's friends called on and congratulated him upon his restoration to liberty. Wm. O. Avery, released from the penitentiary yesterday on a pardon from the President, arrived here from Jefferson City today, and left for Washington to-night.

ANOTHER WEAK FLOOR.

Fifty Ladies and Children Fall Ten or Twelve Feet.

A Number of Them Seriously Injured.

UTICA, N. Y., November 19.—During an Episcopal church entertainment at Hills Hall, Perryville, Madison county, on Friday evening, the north bent of the floor gave way, precipitating over fifty ladies and children ten or twelve feet to the floor below. Mrs. H. L. Keeler had her right leg broken, the bone badly shattered, left arm and foot bruised. Mrs. John Cress and Mrs. David Wells were severely injured about the chest and body. Mrs. Cora Maines had her knee and ankle sprained. Others were painfully bruised. Mrs. Cress may not survive.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Wagon Containing Thirty-six Persons Driven Off the Side of a Bridge, Falling Twenty-five Feet.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—A party of fifty-six persons left the city late last night in two furniture wagons to attend a German wedding, some distance out in the northwestern part of the county. About ten miles out, at the crossing of the west fork, in the darkness one of the wagons, containing thirty-six people, was driven off the side of a bridge, falling twenty-five feet to the rocks below. Louis Bramlage, aged sixty-seven, had his spine fractured, and will probably die. Joseph Meyers had his skull fractured. Mary Kleinburg, aged ten, suffered concussion of the brain. It is supposed she is fatally injured. Nine or ten others were more or less seriously injured.

Go to the Grand Central Hotel, New York. It is the only first-class hotel that has had the courage to reduce rates from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

ELECTIONS.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R., GENERAL OFFICES,
PITTSBURGH, November 13, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the Charter and By-Laws of this Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, December 4th, next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 P. M., for the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. E. WASHINGTON, Secretary.

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PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. Co., GENERAL OFFICES,
PITTSBURGH, November 13, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Stock Books of this Company will be closed on the 18th inst., and remain closed until after the annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, to be held on MONDAY, December 4th, next.

J. B. WASHINGTON, Secretary.

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BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, October 16, 1876.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR Eleven Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 20th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 7th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EXAMINING BOARD.—The Board of Examiners appointed at the last meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY, in compliance with the law regulating the practice of dentistry in Pennsylvania, declare that each applicant for examination before said Board should make known his wish, without delay, to one of its members. The Board is desirous to accommodate all applicants, and hereby give notice that on the 28TH AND 29TH DAYS OF DECEMBER A. D. 1876, it will meet at the office of DR. J. S. KING, No. 71 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., of each of those days. All parties who may be desired to appear before the Board for examination in regard to the qualifications for the practice of Dentistry will please take notice and embrace this opportunity. The Board consists of DRS. C. N. PEI

DAILY GAZETTE

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TERMS FOR 1876.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1876.

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 106¾.

JUDGE SETTLE, of North Carolina, is in Washington, and says that while the Republicans have undoubtedly carried North Carolina, they will probably be counted out. Why do not the Democracy take some interest in the count in that State?

THE ingenuity employed in ferreting out errors or technical irregularities in the choice of Presidential Electors amount to nothing, as it is generally conceded that HAYES and TILDEN will each receive the votes to which they are legally entitled. It is well understood by this time that any error or irregularity in the election can be repaired by the Electors of each State. This puts an end to all speculation on that question.

IT turns out that the Democratic country newspapers have no more sense than those of the city. The Venango *Spectator* appeals to Governor HAYES to stop Republicans from claiming the disputed States, urging that such a course will give him the most unbounded popularity. Wonderful! But as Governor HAYES would simply make a goose of himself, and please only rebels and Democrats, we judge he will not be apt to comply with this polite request.

THE Centennial continues to be attended by a few persons, who have good opportunities for sight seeing, despite the preparations to remove goods now in progress. The close of the great Exposition has raised many questions, of a general and financial character, out of which trouble and litigation may yet arise. Among these is the claim of the General Government to the return of the $1,500,000 loaned on condition of its being returned. There is talk of the return being contested in the courts.

THIS is the situation in brief: The Democrats in South Carolina concede the election of HAYES in that State, but claim the election of HAMPTON. Republicans claim both HAYES and CHAMBERLAIN. In Florida the Republicans claim the State on the Democratic showing, and affirm that our majority will be increased by the ratification of the vote. In Louisiana the Returning Board have declined to admit unauthorized parties, and will take cognizance of intimidation and fraud. Of this there is enough evidence to surely give the State to HAYES and WHEELER.

THE appointment of Hon. JAMES S. RUTAN as the successor of Collector STEELE, of this city, will prove an agreeable change to the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania and to those who intimately know the new appointee. Collector STEELE had contemplated resigning immediately after the election. Owing to severe ill-health, imperatively demanding that he retire from all business, he has voluntarily resigned, and Senator RUTAN succeeds him. We have no hesitancy in saying that the new Collector will be found a vigorous, efficient, and courteous officer, and that he will fill his responsible position with honor to himself, and satisfaction to the community.

LITTLE by little the opposing powers in Europe define their purposes, and we thus get some idea of the scope of the impending war, provided the several powers can limit themselves to the scope at present prescribed. Here is just where the uncertainty comes in. England proposes, for example to seize and hold Constantinople, in trust, as she claims, for the signatory powers. But who authorized her to do this? Will all the great powers submit to it? Then Russia may so succeed in the war as to attack Constantinople, and who can then say if the war will be confined to that limit? It is barely possible even yet, that the war may be averted, but not at all probable; and should it break forth, it now seems entirely probable that England and Russia will be the real combatants. Turkey is so completely bankrupt, that it seems morally impossible for her to continue the war for a considerable period. Yet the fighting qualities manifested by the Turks in the Servian war, show that they are not effete, and worthless as soldiers, as has been so generally claimed.

THE merchants of Amsterdam are determined that their city shall not fail to be a great commercial emporium. They have just completed what is reported to be the greatest feat of civil engineering since the completion of the Suez Canal. This consists in the building of a ship canal, which was begun in 1866, and connects Amsterdam with the sea, by a shorter and better route than the old canal. It cost them $10,000,000, and involved difficulties equal to those attending the construction of the Suez Canal. As completed, the canal is fourteen and three-quarter miles long, has a breadth of eighty-eight feet at the bottom and 217 at the surface, and will pass vessels of twenty-three feet draught. While considerably shorter and a trifle shallower than the Suez, the North Sea Canal has been far more difficult of construction, and relatively bids fair to be of greater importance; for it will maintain the commercial supremacy of Amsterdam even after the Zuyder Zee shall have been dyked in and wholly drained, as is now proposed to do.

SOME complaint has been made that Republican journals are full of allusions to the political situation, and that less disturbing subjects should be considered. We grant it,—but something of this same moderation should be practiced by the opposite side. That model of judicial calmness, the "independent" journal, continues its petty and unjustifiable flings on the Southern situation. It indulges in all manner of terrorism for the purpose of exciting the fears of its readers. It sets up imaginary bugbears as targets for abuse. We are assured with solemn head-lines that "Louisiana is under bayonet rule," and that "KELLOGG is waiting for SHERIDAN." The folly and wickedness of such inflammatory language deserves the severest condemnation. The truth is, the Returning Board in Louisiana is not under the control of the Governor. The law of 1872 directs the State Senate to choose from political parties a Returning Board for all elections in the State. This body is perpetual, the residue of the members filling every vacancy. The simple duty of the Governor is to announce the result of an election, as communicated to him by the Secretary of State, who receives the returns from the board. There is no ground, therefore, for the continued assumption on the part of the "independent" organs and their Democratic allies that Governor Kellogg is master of the situation, and can shape the result to serve his own purposes or the interests of the Republican party. Just drop all this nonsense, and we think we will have less exciting reading than we now have.

THE members of the Louisiana Returning Board have been threatened with death, if they do not count TILDEN in. It may be well for the gentry who back the noble Democrats who went down there, to remember just who it is they are dealing with. The members of the Returning Board are used to their threats, and are not the men to be frightened. It is said that General GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, of Louisiana, when asked if he was a relative of PHIL. SHERIDAN, now there in command of the troops, said, "Not any that has been found out. I like him. To see that little fellow walking unconcerned around the area of the St. Charles Hotel at the time of the riot, alone, hated, and with a thousand armed men wanting to murder him, was a picture. The great moral power of the Government was almost visible behind him." He expressed the opinion that KELLOGG had been a faithful Governor, though not an ideal one; that it would be hard to cheat him and hard to scare him. Of PACKARD, he said: "He represents the genius of force. He does not temporize, nor compromise, nor abandon his purposes." These are the men the rebels will have to deal with if they break the peace.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The intelligence that the count of the votes as actually cast, in South Carolina, gives the HAYES electors a clear majority, settles the Presidency, so far as that State is concerned. The Democrats do not, however, wish to submit, but are anxious to have the court rectify the count, in so far as HAYES is concerned. HAMPTON, in this count, is elected by 50 majority. In our view, the court has exceeded its powers, in issuing an interlocutory order, requiring the Returning Board to exercise ministerial functions alone, and submit the result to the court. It had before it the simple question of the constitutionality of the law, giving the Board judicial, as well as ministerial functions. That decided, and the question could be appealed by either party to the United States courts. In the meantime the Board could exercise its full functions under the law, unless restrained by a proper writ. But for the court to assume to take charge of the count is an usurpation. Still, we do not fear the outcome. The result shows to what an extent the people North have been imposed on by Democratic falsehood. The vast majorities claimed have melted away to nothing in South Carolina,—and HAYES has it. So will it be elsewhere.

PARTY DISCIPLINE.

The Republican party barely escaped defeat, in the recent Presidential election. Those who closely observed the canvass know why it came so near being repudiated. It was not that the people preferred the Democracy, or had recovered confidence in that party. We doubt if, since the war, the Democracy was ever more clearly appreciated, as being governed by the genius of evil. But it had as its leader a conscienceless, wealthy, astute, ambitious man who planned with the greatest possible sagacity, and in its ranks the most perfect discipline. Everything was subordinated to success. The Republican party, on the contrary, allowed every imaginable grievance to find expression, and weaken its strength. This was not in Pennsylvania, but was the case in many other States. In New York, there is no evidence that Senator CONKLING and his followers put forth any decided effort for the ticket,—the announced reason being that as "machine politics" had been severely criticised, they would heave to get along without the machine. So in the general conduct of the canvass. There was enough effort made, but it was generally ill-directed, and of little value. We should have had New York, but the necessary means were not forthcoming for even so necessary a work as the purification of the registration lists, till it was too late to do it effectively. In brief, not to mention particulars, of which we have an abundance, the Republican party went through the past canvass, purely on its merits, and not by force of discipline and effective management. It is, therefore, more surprising that we succeeded so well, than that we did not do better.

With all respect to the free thinking element among us, we need and must have party discipline, in order to success. We do not mean by this that we are always to submit to the dictation of combinations and rings, but that, when an issue is made up in a great canvass, and we can only injure ourselves by allowing our private grievances to display themselves, we must for the general good subordinate private claims, and stand up to party requirements. We venture that there are Republicans who voted for TILDEN for a "change," who now loathe themselves for their action. They realize the wrong they have done,—but it is irreparable. If the country is saved from the evils of Democratic rule, no credit attaches to them. The inherent strength of the Republican party, that enabled it to lose the active support of the machine politicians in some States, and to sustain the loss of the disaffected because of the times, and for such other reasons, great and small, as operated, and yet, with comparatively unskillful direction, succeed, is proof of the fact, that we have only to harmonize differences, and restore reasonable and proper discipline, and we are sure to control the country easily and fully. In this State there was more of unity than almost anywhere else, and we have secured our full strength in Congress and the Legislature. What was done in Pennsylvania, can be done elsewhere.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPLY.

Between the refusal of the Republicans in New Orleans to co-operate with them, and the determination of the Returning Board not to recognize them, the Democrats visiting New Orleans to kindly take in charge the count of the ballots there find themselves, to use a stock phrase, "in the air." They have no hold on any one. Their manifest partisanship, and attempt to prejudge the election, by so ordering the count that it could have but one outcome, has disgusted all honorable persons, and they will find no one willing to co-operate with them. They reply, claiming the term "votes actually cast" was employed by President GRANT, and that they did not mean by its use to count illegal votes. If they did not, why did they so conspicuously and frequently employ the term. President GRANT speaks, in his telegram against fraud, and his meaning has been fully explained to be, that he would have no votes fraudulently cast, counted; but these Democrats, despite their disavowals, mean just what they say—they want the votes in the intimidated parishes counted as cast. The reply to the Republican letter is a bit of special pleading, that does no credit either to their judgment or character. It is too transparent to deceive, and too palpably dishonorable to attract.

The insinuations against the honesty of the Returning Board, the final threat of dangerous consequences if they are not satisfied, and the avowal that the two Houses of Congress must concur in the final count of the electoral votes, to make them legal, all show the drift of Democratic purpose. We do not see where the last position assumed does them any good. Assume that the two Houses of Congress do take cognition of the count, the precedents established must certainly be followed. These are that a motion challenging the vote of any State must be agreed to by each House separately, to be sustained. Assume that the House challenges the vote of Louisiana, and on a division the Senate disagrees, the motion falls, and the vote of Louisiana stands. Hence, even assuming that the election takes the course the Democratic Committee seems to suppose, there is no particular encouragement for them. The desperate and even revolutionary character of the letter sent by the Democracy, is in strong contrast with the clear, cogent, law-abiding letter of the Republicans. The bluster and covert threats of the Democrats compare unfavorably with the quiet, law-respecting spirit of the Republicans. It is astonishing that they are not able to see that they do not frighten by their threats. Our people know their rights, and purpose to maintain them. We understand, just as well as the Democracy do, that they have resorted to unparalleled frauds to carry the election, and came near doing it. But they have failed to completely carry their point, and must stand back. In the meantime, and before they can repeat their fraudulent schemes, the Republicans will provide against them, and the next Presidential election will befair and honest.

A FINE PROBLEM.

It often happens that serious measures have amusing phases. The fraudulent practices of the Democracy have undeniably developed a crisis in the history of the country that is very much to be deplored; but from which the good sense of the people will yet deliver us when the lawful decisions of the Returning Boards are finally rendered. We entertain no doubt, however, that the Democracy fully expected to capture the Government, and the result is, a course of action in accordance with that singular idea. The march to New Orleans was with the understood purpose to at once seize upon the returns, and have them doctored to suit. TRUMBULL, CURTIN and others were to give respectability, while the native roughs did the work of coercion. RANDOLPH, PARKER and others moved on Columbia with the same idea, and with the same assurance. MALCOLM HAY was our local representative for the Florida raid. The misfortune of the whole affair proved to be that President GRANT, so glibly quoted as in favor of the Democratic idea of the count of the votes actually cast, had illustrated his real meaning by sending SHERIDAN, troops, and a couple of gunboats to New Orleans, to enforce the authority of the Returning Board. So, too, he sent troops to protect the Commissioners at Columbia, South Carolina. In view of these things, it is rather amusing to see such a large amount of Democratic respectability wasting its virtues on the desert air. We hope they enjoy the situation; certainly Republicans do.

The pretentious claims these gentry set up constitute another beautiful problem. With an assumption of the very essence of purity, as though no sinful thought had ever crossed their peaceful brains, they come out of a canvass reeking with Democratic corruption, and call most plaintively for a pure count of votes actually cast. *Quis tulrit Gracchos de seditione querentes?* "Who would endure the Gracchi complaining of sedition?" Yet here are the Democratic Gracchi, just free from their career of fraud, intimidation, terrorism, and murder, pleading for purity in counting their impure and fraudulent ballots! They will have purity,—but not just as they want it. The impure results of White Line rascality will be weeded out, and then the result declared. But the presence of those who once held honors received at the hands of the Republican party, at different points in the South, winking at and seeking to shield and protect the outrages of the Democracy, constitutes a problem in honor and morality such as has never been fairly measured before. Can men like CURTIN and TRUMBULL shut their eyes to the enormities practiced by the Southern Democratic whites during the canvass? Do they doubt that terrorism was practiced, with the distinct purpose of preventing voting? Certainly they could not avoid some suspicions to that effect. Yet the entire purpose of their presence at the South is to protect the rascality so committed. Beautiful examples of the dispensation of Democratic morality! Splendid illustrations of the quickened conscience that would reform and purify the country! But a renegade always falls to the lowest and meanest level of the crowd with which he affiliates,—an old fact newly exemplified.

NEW BOOKS.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF ST. PETER; by Rev. J. R. Macduff, D. D. Published by Robert Carter & Bros., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co.

This is a companion volume to the "Footsteps of St. Paul" by the same author. It is a clear, interesting and discriminating estimate of the life and influence of the great apostle, and is written in a very entertaining style. Dr. Macduff has not only been in love with his subject but has likewise, been fully capable, by reason of learning and reading and personal experiences in Palestine, to write of Peter and his work. The book is profusely illustrated—which is not one of its least valuable features.

LIGHT ON THE CLOUD: OR, HINTS OF COMFORT FOR HOURS OF SORROW. By M. J. Savage. Published by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., 100 Wood street.

A series of prose and poetical papers, suggestively consolatory to the sorrowing. There is a delicacy of sympathy and a tenderness of heart manifested in every line, that cannot fail to find a responsive echo in the heart of the mourning, by whom the book should be read. The author expresses his idea—which he has well carried out in the little book—when he says: "The author would simply sit down by the side of those whom the cloud overhangs, and by a pressure of the hand, or a word from the heart, help them to believe in the light that is above the clouds."

THE STORY OF OUR COUNTRY. By Mrs. Lewis B. Monroe. Published by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

This is a mother's story, told to Willie and Lizzie, in answer to their questions. The author is the wife of Professor Lewis B. Monroe, Dean of the Boston University School of Oratory. It traces all the leading events of our early history, with which are interwoven striking biographies of the men who have made our history great. It is handsomely illustrated, and makes an elegant Centennial present for the juveniles, who will read it with great pleasure and profit.

WINDWOOD CLIFF; or, Oscar the Sailor's Son. By Rev. Daniel Wise, D.D. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

Few writers for the young have had such a strong hold upon the affections of the juvenile fraternity for a quarter of a century past as Dr. Wise, and his pen seems to have lost none of its cunning, or the heart which indites the stories its youthful freshness. The present volume tells how a thoughtless boy, through the discipline of life, was rounded into a noble, manly man.

LIPPINCOTT'S GENERAL GUIDE-BOOK TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS, with appendix describing the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876.

LIPPINCOTT'S GENERAL GUIDE FOR SETTLERS IN THE UNITED STATES. For sales by R. S. Davis & Co., corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh.

These volumes are small enough to be carried in the coat pocket, and yet contain a mass of information invaluable to the intelligent traveler. They seem to have been carefully compiled, and are reliable.

THE RELIGION OF EVOLUTION; By M. J Savage. Published by Lockwood, Brook's & Co., Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

Another volume on Evolution, written from the Christian standpoint, bold and vigorous in thought, logical in argument, and epigrammatic in style. Every "independent" thinker and student of the doctrine of evolution will find this volume valuable for the truths it presents, the learning displayed, and the mastery of the subject evidenced.

UNCLE JOHN'S THANKSGIVING; by Julia Matthews, published by Robert Carter & Bros, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

This is a pretty Thanksgiving story for the juveniles, full of suggestions appropriate to the times.

THE WINGED LION; or, The Streets of Venice. By Prof. James DeMille. Illustrated. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

This volume belongs to the Young Dodge Club series. The sketches of scenes and characters in Venice are wrought together in the form of a story that answers the two-fold purpose of conveying instruction with entertainment.

THE NEXT MORMON LEADER.

The Chosen Son of Brigham Young —A Latterday Saint with Wordly Tendencies.

Brigham Young has finally defined his policy for the future of the Mormon church in selecting for his first counselor the youngest son of his first family, John W. Young. This now-to-be-prominent young man is well known in this city, especially among capitalists. In personal appearance he is very attractive to the fair sex, and in his manner and habits he would pass anywhere for a "man of the world" who was pretty well satisfied with this terrestial globe and in no hurry whatever to get off to the upper regions. Up to the building of the Pacific railroad "Young Johnny," as he was familiarly called, was an excellent Mormon, and gave early evidence of being a first-class patriarch. He had hardly got through his teens when his eyes fell kindly upon a young saintess, and the baked meats of the marriage feast had hardly cooled before he fell desperately in love with another younger saintess and married her also. The prophet thought Johnny should see a little more of the world before proceeding further in that line, and he was, consequently, sent to England on a tour of pleasure, in company with his brother, "Brigg Junior." These two scions of Mormon royalty traveled all over Europe, spending lavishly the funds of the poor confiding saints. On Johnny's return to the United States his first wife pressed upon him to call upon her relatives in Philadelphia, and to gratify her wishes the young man hastened to the City of Brotherly Love, and before he was twenty-four hours acquainted with his first wife's family, he fell desperately in love with the cousin, who had only been recently married, but who was not happily mated. She accepted the invitation to visit Utah, the plains were soon traveled over, the cousin became converted, and in a few weeks afterward she was "Mrs. Johnny No. 3." Time passes rapidly, and No. 3 gains the ascendency over the young man's heart. The first wife gains a divorce, and the second is put aside with "an allowance." No. 3 is the lady who went frequently to San Francisco and was received in "the best society" as Mrs. Young. With her the youngest son of the prophet drank deeply of the ways of the world, and was furiously captivated by its fashions. For several years he has lived so little in Utah —preferring San Francisco and New York to the City of Saints—that he has been regarded as an apostate from the faith, and thus unexpectedly to everybody he returned to Utah, and the prophet, in utter disregard to the sentiments of the Mormon people, places him next to his throne, and makes him by that act the next prophet of the Mormon Church. But it is probably expecting too much to look for any commotion among the Mormons over this sudden conversion of a splendid scapegrace into a full fledged prophet, seer and revelator.

Stage Whispers.

A famous Lady Macbeth, "starring" in America, had been accidentally detained on her journey to a remote theatre. She arrived in time only to change her dress rapidly, and hurry on the scene. The performers were all strangers to her. At the conclusion of her first soliloquy a messenger should enter to announce the coming of King Duncan. But what was her amazement to hear in answer to her demand, "What is your tidings?" not the usual reply, "The King comes here to-night," but the whisper, spoken from behind a Scotch bonnet, upheld to prevent the words from reaching the ears of the audience, "Hush! I'm Macbeth. We've cut the messenger out—go on, please."

Another disconcerted performer must have been the provincial Richard III., to whom the Radcliffe of the theatre—who ordinarily played harlequin, and could not enter without something of that tripping and twirling gait peculiar to pantomime—brought the information, long before it was due, that "the Duke of Buckingham is taken." "Not yet, you fool," whispered Richard. "Beg pardon, thought he was," cried Harlequin Radcliffe, as he hurried away by his feelings or the force of habit, he threw what tumblers call "a catharino wheel," and made a rapid exit. —*Dutton Cook's "Book of the Play."*

A Warrior Smelched.

A Tilden man on a street corner down town yesterday afternoon, was excitedly explaining to a crowd of his own political faith how there would be rivers of blood spilled if Tilden was not our next President. "Let the dare-devils beware!" he said. "The most dangerous uncaged lion in any man or set of men can meet anywhere on God's footstool is an outraged thoroughly-indignant and madly-uprisen people, and I, for one, am ready to wade in blood to obtain our rights and rescue ——" His sanguinary remarks were here interrupted by the sudden appearance of a redheaded, madly infuriated female, with anger in her eye and a stove plate lifter in her hand, who, pushing into the crowd, shook the weapon in the speaker's face, and exclaimed in two-line pica-caps: "See here, John Ferguson! I sent you down to the grocery for a mackerel nearly an hour ago, and if you don't have that fish home in five minutes you'll get more war than you know what to do with afore you're a day older!" The war meeting immediately adjourned, and John Ferguson waltzed off for that mackerel at such a lively gait that he must have been suddenly impressed with the belief that a red-headed woman with a stove plate lifter was tenfold more dangerous than an uncaged lion.

Shaker Innovations.

In my visits to various Shaker societies I have seen many indications—not specially abundant at Union villages, however—that there is a growing party among the Shakers in favor of radical changes—a party that refuses to reverence customs simply because they were practiced by the early founders. It expresses itself in such experiments as this of the weekly meetings at Union village; in the agitation of the question of wearing beards; it has even questioned the sanctity of the Shaker cap; and it has already achieved important results. Musical instruments are now found in most of the societies; flowers are cultivated in some of them for their beauty; houses are built with the best modern conveniences; even the dress of fifty years ago is considerably modified. These and other things indicate that the spirit of change is steadily, but slowly modifying the people. They will never "keep up with the fashions," nor is it desirable they should, but as the present leaders give place to younger men great changes in all departments not affecting their foundation principles of celibacy, confession of sin, and communism of property may be anticipated.

An Over-Anxious Man.

He was around yesterday afternoon inquiring after "the latest," and he looked so hard up and knocked about that many wondered what possible benefit a political victory could be to him. When they made bold to ask him he replied:

"Well, you see, my brother Bill is fishing for the office of Secretary of War."

"He is, eh?"

"Yes, sir; and if he gets it he will get brother Sam appointed revenue collector."

"Yes."

"And then Sam will get the old man appointed postmaster."

"Yes."

"And then the old man will get my brother-in-law on as a letter-carrier."

"Yes."

"And then my brother-in-law will use his influence to get me appointed weigh-master on the Western Division, and then the whole family will walk around in clover knee high. You see how much depends on this thing. How's Florida gone?"

Eating in Germany.

The Germans are eminently an eating nation. They are capable of eating at all times. Any one who has been unfortunate enough to sit in the top gallery of a German theatre knows well how the fall of the curtain between the acts is the signal for a raid upon lunch baskets, or even upon pockets, in which the furnishing sausage is concealed. To the devotee at the shrine of classical music there is something æsthetically inspiring in the sight of a family consuming cutlets and potato salad to the accompaniment of one of Beethoven's symphonies. Every railroad station contains a restaurant. It is remarkable how much time is taken up in eating. The idea of a poor appetite being romantic or fascinating seems never to enter the mind even of the most sentimental miss.—*World Letter.*

He Knew Him.

"How are you, Mr. Milkman?" familiarly remarked a man to another whom he met in the street of a northern Illinois town lately.

"Look here, stranger," asked the party addressed, "how do you know I'm a milkman?"

"Easy enough"—was the candid reply—"don't I live in sight of the town pump?"

The old milkman grew "chalky white" with indignation for a minute, and then thoughtfully passed on.

THAT was a funny scene in Johnstown on Thursday. An officer had made a levy on the household effects of a certain family, but as fast as he carried them out to the pavement the female members of that domestic circle lugged them back into the dwelling again. This was kept up for a few hours, when the family succumbed and paid the tax.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

Its First Meeting—Its Composition and Its Work.

In the first week of December the first Parliament of the Turkish Empire will assemble at Constantinople, as a provisional decree has just been issued for the election of its members. It will be called the Medschlies-i-Umud, or "General Council," and consists of two chambers. The first and chamber will be chosen by the Turkish population, of whatever origin, and the qualifications of a candidate are that he must be a Turkish subject of good and unstained repute, and at least twenty-five years old, never condemned for any infamous offense, and the possessor of landed property in the province where he resides. This chamber will consist of "at least" one hundred and twenty members, and its sessions will last from December 1 to February 28, the Sultan having the power to prolong it. One-third of the members must go out each year, so that the chamber shall be entirely renewed every three years. The name of this chamber shall be the Medkhliss-i-Mobussen, or Chamber of Deputies. The second chamber, the Medehliss-i-Ayan, or Chamber of Nagnates, will contain not fewer than thirty nor more than fifty members. These will be named by the Government, and this house will possess the power of revision over the acts of the lower chamber, with which must originate all financial measures, and which must be consulted in regard to all decrees and ordinances of the empire. The expenses of the deputies up to the capital must be defrayed by their constituencies. They will be maintained by the imperial treasury while at Constantinople, and sent home at its expense, and members will receive 3,000 piastres, being six "purses," or about $125 a month as pay. As soon as two-thirds of the members reach Constantinople the Government will declare the Parliament opened without waiting for the rest.

America Through Tupper's Eyes.

I do not wish to suggest odious comparisons, still less do I desire to hint any idea of ancient shortcomings, which, indeed, to my judgment, have been apparent nowhere but in the exaggerated caricatures of some novelists, and the petulance of certain scribes, happily a little soured by not having been made as much of as their vanity fancied their due. But I will simply say this, seriously and observingly: For essentials, there is not a better educated people on the face of the earth. Schools and teachers, churches and chapels, books and newspapers, are only almost too abundant. For morals, which include socials, there is so vast a stride toward absolute temperance, that America may now be called a water-drinking people. I have not yet seen a single case of intoxication, and habits of dram drinking seem to be quite on the decline. How much this diminishes crime may easily be computed. No case of cruelty to animals, or even over-driving (perhaps the 2:40 trotting matches of racing men may be excepted) has met my glance. I have seen no street quarrel, no one handcuffed, nor heard one foul word or execration. I have been more astonished at the moral demeanor of the people than even at their material prosperity, and I pray from my heart, may God bless America, the noblest child of England! Believe me, truly yours, MARTIN F. TUPPER.

Fooling a Fruiteger.

A staid-looking gentleman, apparently a stranger, stopped at an apple stand:

"What is the price of oranges?" he asked, pointing to a collection of large pears.

"Dees ees not de horange," said the polite vender. "Dees ees de California paire. One for twenty-fie' cent."

"You don't mean to tell me," said the stranger, putting his hand upon an apple, "that this is a pear?"

"Pardon! no! I say dees ees de paire. Dees ias de appel. Tree for de ten cent."

"Well, I must say," continued the stranger, picking up a handful of chestnuts and examining them critically, "that these are the queerest apples I ever saw."

"Oh, mon Dieu! no! Dem ees de chesnyut what grow in your own countree. You roast theem en de fire."

"Roast them in the fire! Well, upon my word," fingering a bunch of bananas curiously; "I don't see how such chestnuts as these can be improved by roasting. They seem to be soft enough now. However, I am much obliged. I'll see you later. Good day," and the stranger passed up the street.

"Gentlemen," said the fruit-dealer, turning in an appalling manner to the crowd that had gathered, "dat man is one escape fool from de penitentiary.

ON Wednesday Dennis O'Brien, who was employed on the Lackawanna avenue bridge, at Scranton, fell from that structure to the ground, a distance of about thirty-six feet. The water was no more than six inches deep where he fell, and he struck on his head, badly injuring it. Dennis, with anger in her eye and a stove plate lifter in her hand, who, pushing into the crowd, shook the weapon in the speaker's face, and exclaimed in two-line pica-caps: "See here, John Ferguson! I sent you down to the grocery for a mackerel nearly an hour ago, and if you don't have that fish home in five minutes you'll get more war than you know what to do with afore you're a day older!" The war meeting immediately adjourned, and John Ferguson waltzed off for that mackerel at such a lively gait that he must have been suddenly impressed with the belief that a red-headed woman with a stove plate lifter was tenfold more dangerous than an uncaged lion.

FOR A WORRYING COUGH, or any Throat or Lung Trouble, use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MELNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. SAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B.T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Prop'r,
113-d43 Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

NOTICE.—THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
DOMINICK IMMSEN, President.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 19, 1876. x81

D. IMMSEN, Prest. J. CALLERY, V. Prest
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
CITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Chartered under the Banking Law of the State of Pennsylvania.)
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
Successors to CITY NATIONAL BANK.
x82

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
x32 HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

FRED. ALTVATER
CONTRACTOR,
Office and Stone Yard,
Junction, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts,
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

GAS HEATING STOVES,
For Heating CHAMBERS,
Bath Rooms, Offices
AND THE LIKE.
There is not a particle of smell of gas or smoke from the heater, and is the first and only one ever invented which is emphatically true in this respect. They burn eleven feet of gas at a cost of 1½ cents per hour.
FOR SALE BY
TATE, HUNDEN & TATE,
f 112 Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

POTATOES—200 BUSHELS PEACH Blows, Early Rose and Peerless Potatoes, received on consignment and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street,
October 28, 1876.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1876.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COMPLETE STOCK! EXTRA GOOD VALUE!
THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

NEW DRESS GOODS, ETC.,
Suitable for the Season.
At 10 and 12 1-2c,
Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.
At 15 and 18¾c, new and seasonable Dress Goods.
At 20c, new all-wool Striped and Plaid Overskirting.
At 18¾c, special bargains in Mohair Alpacas.
At 12 1-2, 15 and 18 3-4c,
Best makes and styles Tycoon Repps.
At 20c, new Sicilian Basket Cloth Goods.
At 22 and 25c, beautiful styles new Brocades.
At 28 and 31c, new line of choice Brocades.
At 20 and 22c,
Special bargains in Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
At 33 and 37½c, choice shades in Sicilian goods.
At 33c upward, elegant line choice Brocades.
At 37½c, superior value in choice Dress Goods.
At 50c to $1.50,
Latest shades in fine Dress Goods, while we are exhibiting a very fine assortment of
Low and Medium-Priced,
Suitable for street and house wear.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Colored Cashmeres.
At 25, 31 and 35c, good Black Cashmeres.
At 37½, 40 and 50c, Extra good Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 62 1-2, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90c,
Very superior Black and Colored Cashmeres, beautiful line of shades and extra value.
At 85c to $3.50,
Special good bargains in Black Silks.
At $1 to $2.50,
Beautiful line in Colored Dress Silks.
Special attention is invited to our present very attractive stock of Dress Goods, which for variety and value cannot be surpassed.

NEW SACQUES, SUITS, &C.,
Suitable for the Season.
New Cloaking Cloths,
In all the different variety of styles at the lowest prices.
A very large and select line of
FURS, FURS, FURS,
For ladies, misses and children in every variety, including a very choice line of
Real Sealskin Goods,
At a little less than usual prices.
New Underwear.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino Underwear.
Children's and Infants' Woven Shirts and Ladies' and Misses' Skirts of all kinds at very lowest prices.
Bustles, Panniers, &c,
Bustles, Panniers, Dress Improvers and Hoop-skirts of all kinds.
Fashionable Shawls.
Beautiful line of new and fashionable Shawls in all grades.
Cloaks and Sacques.
Large and varied line of Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Cloaks and Sacques, in all the latest and most fashionable materials, ranging in
Price from $2 25 Upward.
In this line, for variety or value, we are unsurpassed,
Ladies' Suits, &c.
Ladies' Suits, Costumes and Overdresses for street and house wear, in all the newest and most fashionable fabrics at very low prices.
Special attention given to suits made to order or for Mourning wear. Suits being elegantly made and trimmed within a very few hours after giving orders.

WOOLENS AND DOMESTICS,
Suitable for the Season.
At $2.25,
11-4 Heavy White all-wool Blankets.
At $1.30, heavy Calico Comfortables.
At $1.35, Calico Comforts of the best Calico.
At $1 60 and up, best Calico Comforts, our own make.
Heavy and very fine Colored Blankets.
Heavy and very fine White Blankets, Eastern and Country make, at lowest prices.
Horse Blank ts, all kinds.
German Coverlets, 2 spreads, &c.
At 8, 10 and 12 1-2c,
Good heavy Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 12 1-2c,
Heavy Blue Gray Twilled Flannel.
At 16c,
Extra heavy Blue Twilled Flannel, worth 20c.
At 15, 16 2-3 and 18 3-4c,
Very heavy Barred Shirting Flannel.
At 20c,
An extra bargain in Barred Flannels.
Fine Eastern and Country Flannels in every variety of patterns and quality, in Plain Twilled and Plain colors at lowest prices.
At 5 and 6¼c, best makes fast Colored Calicos.
Extra Good Value
In Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, Table Linens, Irish Linens, Shirt Fronts, Towels and Towelings, Chintzes, Turkey Red Damasks, new lines, all at the lowest prices.
Boots, Shoes, &c.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes Ready-made Clothing, &c, all grades and qualities at lowest prices.
New Goods arriving daily. Our stock is always new and fresh, and our unusually active trade will make it sufficiently apparent to all that our prices are always the lowest.

NEW FANCY GOODS, ETC.,
Suitable for the Season.
Latest Novelties.
New Canvas work in Slipper Patterns, Cushions, Foot Rests, &c., at lowest prices.
Canvas in all

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 20, 1876.

Unlike the first warrumors from Europe, those of the present exist no appreciable influence on the money markets of this country. Our people are more absorbed in their own affairs, and give more attention to these than to those of foreign countries. We have in our local finances nothing materially new to report. No change in any essential particular appeared in the business of the banks. Some of them reported that there had been a slight improvement in the demand for accommodations, and others that the orders from the country for currency had been more liberal. But there was no general increase of transactions, or if there was it was too slight to be taken into account. The discount and deposit lines of the banks remain comparatively steady. The amount of new paper presented for discount is restricted; trade, generally, is depressed, a state of affairs which is in part, at least, to be attributed to the uncertainties of the political situation.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent. to regular customers, with special rates in special cases. On the street there is a demand for good paper. Rates are 7 per cent. and upward.

THE CASH PLAN.

The best argument in favor of the cash plan is the fact that those who follow it are certain to prosper if they carry out the principle of "quick sales and small profits," and in the case of the devotee of credit we have only to point to the business failures constantly taking place around us, and which, in nine cases out of ten, are directly attributable to the credit system. Goods sold on promises to pay will not settle the claim at the bank. Protest follows, and the inevitable result is an extension, assignment or bankruptcy. No one need be at a loss to find these cases; they are by no means isolated. Those who, as buyers, pay as they go, and as sellers have but one price, find their business to gradually increase, and their customers generally coincide in the fact that they can save money and keep out of debt by trading with parties who do not tax their customers with the wages of book keepers and the losses sustained on the sales to those who never pay. One price, and that as low as the lowest possible, where no losses or undue expenses are taken into the account, will, in the long run, command the most business, and is ever the most advantageous to all parties, but especially so to buyers. The man who tries running his business on the cash system will find, in increased custom, that it pays. Another important fact will soon be discovered, and that is, it does not take long to educate the little community trading with you that in protecting yourself against loss by having the pay down you are consulting their profit in low prices.

THE BONANZA PRODUCT.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of November 4, says:

The bullion shipments from the bonanza mines for account of October have been as follows: California, 219 bars, value $877,436; Consolidated Virginia, 257 bars, value $1,009,029. The mines have changed places in their production this month. For three or four months the California has produced more bullion than the Consolidated Virginia. The combined yield, however, will probably be as large as the previous month. Another shipment from both mines is expected to be made to-day, but the mail will not arrive until after the offices close, and hence the amount cannot be given. The California will not earn its dividend this month and pay expenses, but it has a reserve fund. The Consolidated Virginia bullion product is still below current expenses and dividend, but the amount to be drawn from the reserve fund to meet the deficiency is the smallest in at least four months.

EXPOSITION FINANCES.

The unexpected pecuniary success of the Exposition will probably bring before the courts the question whether the surplus shall be distributed among the stockholders or returned to the Government. The receipts from visitors were $4,760,000; the debt of $1,500,000 with which the Exposition began has been paid, and a surplus of $2,000,000 accumulated. The stock subscriptions were $2,400,600, and the surplus, if distributed among the stockholders, will reimburse them about 80 per cent. of their outlay. It is claimed on behalf of the Government that the advances should be repaid before the stockholders receive anything back. The appropriation was accompanied with a provision for reimbursing the Government before any dividends on the stock were paid. On the other hand, the stockholders argue that this law does not interdict the repayment of the stock itself.

HOARDING LEGAL TENDERS.

The New York banks have lost one-fourth of the legal tenders they held on September 16th, and the proportion of deposits has decreased from 25.3 per cent. to 21.5 per cent. The New York *Public* calculates that if the legal tenders decrease during the rest of the year as rapidly as has been the case in previous years, the reserve will reach a lower and more dangerous point than 1873. The greater movement of the crops in the west that would follow a war between Turkey and Russia, the retirement of legal tenders in the process of substituting the new 4½ per cent. bonds for 6 per cents as security for circulation, are among the causes that may make it dangerous for the New York banks to run on low reserves. Add to this a suspicion that a new movement to lock up greenbacks is on foot.

REDUCTION OF SAVINGS BANK INTEREST.

The efforts to form a combination among the savings banks of New York for the reduction of interest on deposits have failed. Combination would not do hard times may effect. An exchange states that the difficulty of finding employment for deposits in the last year will lead many of the New York banks to make reduced dividends of interest. Those that are the most conservatively managed will certainly do so, as it is their practice to divide only what they earn. It appears that some of the banks that have been dividing 6 and 8 per cent. have made it up out of their surplus.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	116¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	119	10-40's	113¼
" 1865	116¾	Currency 6's	123¾
" 1865 new	115¾	New 5 per cents	112¾
5-20's 1867	115¾	10-40's coupon	114¼
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	8¾
Erie	19	Union Pacific	59¾
L. S.	74	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
C. C. & I. C.	2¾	Harlem	
St. Paul		Adams Express	106
Do. Pref	34¾	American Express	56¾
Michigan Southern	94¾	U. S. Express	50
Do. Central	42¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85
Northwestern com.	24¾	Quicksilver	11
Do. Pref	57¾	Mariposa	10¾
Rock Island	99¼	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Cleve. & Pitts	88¾	Panama	107
Pacific Mail	20¼	Iron Mountain	12
Western Union Tel.	74	N. J. Central	94¾
Delaware, L. & W.	79¾		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (8)	45¾	Cen. Trans (R)	39¾
Reading (8)	22¾	Empire do. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (R)	138	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (R)	104¾
Oil Creek (8)	43	P. & E. L. 7's (S)	—
Lehigh Valley (A)	49¾	N. Pacific bonds (R)	—

NEW YORK, November 18, 1876.

The shipments of specie to-day were $248,000. The imports of specie to-day were $2,600,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $108,000. The customs receipts were $162,000. Money closed easy at 2@2½. Sterling was quiet at 482@484. The clearings were $20,000,000. Prime mercantile paper 4@6. The imports for the week were $4,706,735. Gold was steady at 109¾, only one rate to-day. The carrying rates were 1@3. State bonds were nominal. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were quiet. The stock fluctuations for the day were slight. The advance of the morning was lost at noon, but at the close the market was firm, with prices ⅛@⅜ above the lowest point of the day. One of the principal features was Ohios, which was weak under heavy sales on the appointment of a receivership. The sales aggregated 83,250 shares, of which 25,700 were Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwesterns, 6,450 Rock Island, 7,000 St. Pauls, 10,850 Ohios, 6,600 Western Union, and 11,700 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

The following is the weekly bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$	505,300
Specie, increase		1,496,400
Legal tenders, decrease		1,052,900
Deposits, decrease		820,600
Circulation, increase		14,100
Reserve, increase		648,650

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 117¾; 5-20s '65, 110¾; 5-20s new, 112¾; 5-20s '67, 115¾; do. '68, 116¾; new 5s, 112¾; new 4½, 110¾; 10-40s, 113¾; do. coupons, 114¾; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 45; do. new, 44½; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 105¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 10; do. preferred, 15; Pacific Mail, 20; Mariposa, 4¾; do. preferred, 14½; Adams Express, 106½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85½; American Express, 60; United States Express, 57; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 19; do. preferred, 16; Harlem, 136; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 42½; Panama, 125; Union Pacific, 59½; Lake Shore, 56¾; Illinois Central, 73 3-4; Pittsburgh, 86½; Northwestern common, 34¾; do. preferred, 59¾; C. C. C. & I., 2¾; New Jersey Central, 34; Rock Island, 99½; St. Paul, 19¾; do. preferred, 51¾; Toledo & Wabash, 6¾; do. preferred, 8; Ft. Wayne, 100¾; Terre Haute, 106¾; do. preferred, 116; Chicago & Alton, 98; do. preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 5¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 70¼; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15¾; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 5¼; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12¾; Central Pacific, 109¼; Union Pacific, 106; Union Pacific land grants, 106¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 90¾.

LONDON, November 18.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £69,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1⅛, being ⅛ below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 95 5-16; 5-20s '65, 103¾; do. '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, November 18.—Rentes, 104f 25c.

BERLIN, November 18.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 4,592,000 marks in the past week.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 18, 1876.

Flour and Wheat are firmer in tone but the demand continues only fair, and prices remain unchanged. As regards Groceries and Provisions there is nothing new to report. There is an increasing demand for prime Butter. Cheese is reported firmer. There is a more cheerful feeling in Petroleum circles, and business is improving.

APPLES—There is an increasing demand, but no improvement in prices; we continue to quote at $1 to $1.50 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted steady at 3¼@3¾c ₱ lb to the wholesale trade, and 4c in a small way.

BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry for strictly prime table Butter, and we now quote prime to choice roll at 27@28c. Low grades do not seem to be wanted at any price.

BEANS—In fair demand with sales at $1.50@2 per bu, as to quantity and quality. It is reported that the crop this year has been much less than that of last year.

BROOM CORN—We quote as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6c; No. 2 hurl, 6c; choice brush that will work up, 5@5½; fair to good, 4½@5; crooked and inferior, 4@4½; inferior and mixed lots selling from 3½@3¾; crooked, 2@3.

CIDER—Dull; $3@3.50 ₱ bushel.

CHESTNUTS—$3.50@3.75 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet and unchanged; $8@10 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Is firmer, but no change in prices. We continue to quote at 12@13c for prime Ohio Factory September make, and 12@12½c for August make, to wholesale buyers.

DRIED FRUIT—The export demand for Apples has about subsided, and with no local orders trade in dull and prices are little better than nominal; the same remarks will apply to Peaches and all other kinds of dried fruits.

EGGS—Fresh stock, guaranteed as such, 27@28c. Probably in good supply, and with a light demand the supply is steadily accumulating.

FLOUR—The trade is fairly active, and is again growing stronger in tone in sympathy with the advices from New York and Liverpool, but, as yet, the demand here continues light and prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, as: $6.50@6.75 for good standard brands of either winter or spring. Patents and fancy white wheat brands, $7@7.50. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.

GROCERIES—Business in the leading grocery staples is fair, although the bad condition of the roads has curtailed country orders somewhat within the past few days. No important change in prices since the date of our last report.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard A	11¼@
Crushed	11¾@	Standard B	11¼@
Granulated	11¾@	Standard Ex C	12
Powdered	11¾@	Yellow C	10½@11½

COFFEE.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	24	Best	26½
Prime	23	Choice	25@25½
Fair	22	Third Grade	23½
Java	32	Java	36@

Loose half a cent less.

STRIPS.

Choice	50	Fair	50
Prime	55	Dark	40

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O			68c
Prime old crop N. O			55c
Fair old crop N. O			43c

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@0	Japan	60@
Gunpowder	40@0	Oolong	55@
Imperial	35@0	Souchong	35@

GRAIN—Wheat market is firmer in tone, with a steady demand, but prices remain unchanged; fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red, $1.25@1.30. The Oat market is steady but unchanged; mixed, 36@37c; white, 38@39c. New Ear Corn is advancing, but owing to the fact that it is now taking the place of old available stocks it is not quotable at that. Old Shelled Corn quotable at 56@58c, on track, for mixed to prime yellow. Rye quotable at 70@72. Barley; 85@95 for spring and $1 10@1.15 for fall.

HAY—Is firmer, as the bad condition of the country roads has checked the receipts, but as yet there has been no advance. Loose quotable at $12@13 per ton from country wagons.

MILL FEED—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Bran, $11½@12 per ton; Shipstuffs, Seconds and Shorts, $13@15; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

ONIONS—$2@2.50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Winter strained lard oil, 95@ for extra No. 1; No. 2, 60@65. Miner's oil, 63 for white and 58@60c for yellow. Carbon is quoted at 22@c for round lots and 24@c additional in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 40@50c per pair. Dressed chicken (heads off and entrails out) 1@1½c ₱ lb. Ducks, 75@85c; Turkeys, 14@15c; Geese, 70@.

POTATOES—Continue to come forward freely but with a steady demand prices are fully maintained; we continue to quote at 65@75c per bushel, on track, as to quality. Sweets, $3.75@4 ₱ bbl for Baltimores and $4.50 for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Market continues moderately active, and, if anything, firmer, but prices in our market remain unchanged. Lard is higher in the west, but the movement is believed to be speculative, and, if so, will be of short duration.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	14½	Lard, prime leaf, tes	10¾
Shoulders Ex S. C	9¾	Lard, Ref for sum-	
"Jag Bacon S. C	13½	mer use in tcs	11¼
Dried beef Ex S. C	15	Do. ——¾ bbls	11¾
Beef Tongues S. C.		Do. ——bkts	12¾
per dozen	85¢	Do. ——¾ caddies	13¼
Bacon Shoulders	7¾	Do, ½ bbl do	13¾
Short Rib Sides	10	Do, ¾ pails	13¾
Clear Sides	10¾	Do, ½ tb do	13¾
Wess Pork ₱ bbl	$18.50	Do, 6 tb do	13¾
Short Cut do	18.50	Ham Sausage	9½

BAGS—Steady at 2¼c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 4¾; city rendered, 6¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 18, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	1,400	2,000 cars.
Hogs	224 "	111 "
Sheep	28 "	26 "
Total	2,699 "	403 "

CATTLE.

Of the 437 cars reported for the past week, 240 cars were through and 197 cars local against 157 cars of through, and 156 cars of local the preceding week.

The supply this week was almost double that of last week, but with an increased attendance of buyers, and more favorable reports from New York trade was quite active, and that, too, at an advance of fully 25@25c per cwt. On Thursday, in consequence of an active competition among New York buyers, everything on sale was sold early in the day at a sharp advance, as compared with either Tuesday or Wednesday; the feeling on Wednesday was a little tame, as the supply was somewhat in excess of the demand, some owners closing out at a slight decline, hence the improvement on the succeeding day was pretty generally appreciated. Since Thursday there has been little or nothing done, the great proportion of the receipts having been through consignments, and in addition there rarely ever are any buyers during the time in question.

Extra 1,500@1,600 steers.....5.75@5.90
Prime 1,250@1,300 steers.....5.50@5.75
Good 1,000@1,100 steers.....4.25@4.50
Bulls, Cows and Stags.....2.50@3.00
Light Stockers, as to quality.....2.75@3.25

SHEEP.

The arrivals during the past week have been smaller, if we mistake not, than during any preceding week this year; and while there was not much of an improvement in the demand, owners succeeded in obtaining an advance of 20 to 30c ₱ cwt. The average quality was again common, the great proportion of the supply consisting of rough, half fatted stock, and this being the case, prime fat sheep sold more readily and at better prices relatively than the commoner grades. A few cars of good stock could no doubt have been sold above our quotations during the latter part of the week, and unless the arrivals are much larger the coming week than they have been for two weeks past, we look for a still further improvement in prices. We quote as follows:

Extra 95@100 lbs.....4.75@5.00
Prime 85@90 lbs.....4.25@4.50
Good 75@80 lbs.....3.50@4.00
Fair 70@75 lbs.....3.25@3.50
Common 70@75 lbs.....3.00@3.25
Indianas, as to quality.....2.00@3.75

HOGS.

The run of hogs the past week has been unusually large, and prices have declined considerably in consequence. On Thursday and Friday there was a firmer feeling developed, but to-day, under the influence of increased receipts and offerings, the market was offish in tone and prices ruled a shade lower as compared with the preceding day. The most remarkable feature we have to notice is that hogs have ruled lower here during the greater part of the week than in Chicago. Prices may be quoted as follows:

Philadelphia Hogs.....5.70@5.90
Yorkers.....5.30@5.60
Hogs.....4.90@5.00

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 1, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

There has been a decidedly better feeling in Petroleum circles during the past week and an increased volume of business. The raw article has advanced 15@20c ₱ bbl as compared with the date of our last general report, and with an increasing demand a still further improvement in value is expected; we look for a largely increased consumption within the next week or two, as it is stated that a number of refineries which have been idle, will be started up within the next day or two. It is true, some of them are pretty well stocked with the raw article, but they will soon be obliged to buy, and with an increased demand and consumption, prices must still be enabled to realize better prices. There has been a decided improvement in the export demand for refined during the past week, and the market is firmer in consequence; exporters who held off for about two months (with a view of forcing a decline) have bought pretty freely within the past few days, and the indications are that they will want all they can obtain from this on. There has been quite an advance at Antwerp within the past week, and the advance there has not been without its effect in strengthening the American markets and causing exporters to commence buying again. We may be mistaken, but we look for a healthy trade during the remainder of the year, and that, too, at prices that will afford a fair margin for profit to both producers and refiners.

Receipts crude from January 1st to date, 1,501,567 bbls; same time last year, 1,218,078 bbls. Shipments of refined from January 1st to date, 878,955; same time, 1875, 616,623.

Intelligence of a new five hundred barrel well, on "Bullion Run," was received to-day, and the market at once weakened and declined; prices as compared with the preceding day, dropped 20@25c per bbl. United certificates were quoted this P. M. at $1.13¾@1.20. This downward turn, it is scarcely necessary to add, was entirely unexpected.

The purchases for export have been quite large recently; it is estimated that 200,000 barrels have been taken by exporters within the past ten days, mostly at 26c deliverable at Philadelphia and Baltimore; 25¾ bid to-day.

Oil Barrels firm with an upward tendency; we continue to quote at $1.10 for countries and $1.25 for city make—an advance next week is not improbable.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA, A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	1,437
G. M. Robinson	J F Bental	80
Total		1,517

GENEVA VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.
American Oil Works...Brough, McK. & Co Bal. 784

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

There appears to be much the same average state of feeling on this market. Both interests are admitting the present strength of the wool trade, and among sellers the inclination is still to talk in a somewhat buoyant mood, and to predict higher rates before present accumulations are sent into consumption. Additional confidence has been generated by the turn of affairs at the foreign sales, and holders who have anything at all desirable in the way of clothing wools are not hurrying to receive tenders for their stock, even at full ruling rates. The unfavorable weather, however, may slow to move—the larger manufacturers because they have already yet a reasonably good supply, and the smaller ones because they do not anticipate a large demand for their product compels an adherence to a close, careful policy, and restricts purchases to invoices from which quick and advantageous turns can be made. General business at the moment is moderate, and except on some unexpected stimulus, no great increase is looked for, at least not until after the turn of the year, although as compared with the exceptional dull tone of last week, we find rather more doing for the period we report. Foreign grades are in some demand and firm.

The sales embrace 27,600 lbs Ohio XX fleeces and about 87½c; 4,000 lbs Ohio combing and delaines at 86c; 3,000 lbs fine western fleeces, 42c; 3,000 lbs unwashed fleeces, 28c; 83,000 lbs Ohio fleeces, 30,000 lbs XX, 6,400 lbs do. at 40c; 40,000 lbs No 1 at 38c; 1,800 lbs Ohio washed combing, 2,500 lbs Pennsylvania do, 2,000 lbs do do, 1,300 lbs fine mohs, 25 bags black, 350 do super, on private terms; 30 bags super pulled, 32c; 97,000 lbs Texas, 24@27c; 115,000 lbs Cal, 24½c; 39,000 lbs do do, 23½c; 13,000 lbs do spring, 26c; 1,000 lbs do Eastern, 27½c; 80,000 lbs do Western, 30c; 45,000 lbs Eastern fall, 75,000 lbs Eastern and Western, on private terms; 2,000 lbs Colorado, 18c; 10,000 lbs California lambs', 27c; 30,000 lbs fall California, 24c; 30,000 lbs California spring, 27c; 20,000 lbs pulled do at 17c; 100 bales fall do, 3,000 lbs pulled California, 200 bales Cape, 50 bales South American, 570,000 lbs Australian and New Zealand, and 50,000 lbs Mexican on private terms. We also understand that most of the foreign stock in Boston has been sold out, including 300 bales Cape in bond for London.—*Bulletin.*

Boston.

The wool people have had another quiet week, due in great measure to the political uncertainty. The only large sales have been of fall California, which seems to be now the favorite. Nevada, Colorado, Oregon and Texas wools are all in fair demand at full prices. A larger proportion of these wools has been marketed at Boston this week than ever before.

In foreign wools there has been very little doing, and the stock here is extremely light. Further cable advices state that at the London sales the advance at the opening of the sale was fully 10 per cent. Cape it is reported that all wool purchased for the American market has been resold and shipped to London owing to the high prices ruling in that market.

The sales of fine wools, scoured, tub, combing and delaine continue, but fleeces and lambs are not sustained. Holders of these wools are stronger in their views than those of any other class.

Fleece has been sold mainly to manufacturers in immediate need of stock. Some of the mills that had been idle for lack of water have started up, but the great majority of them are shut down. The demand for woolen goods is too sluggish to admit of manufacturers materially increasing the use of staple. From the West the news is that the few farmers who still hold wool are very strong in their views.

Receipts for the week 6,547 bales domestic and no bales of foreign.

Sales for the week foot up about 1,100,000 pounds domestic and 35,700 foreign.

The fleece wools the sales have been 30,000 pounds Michigan at 39@42c; 25,000 pounds Ohio XX at 42@43c; 4,000 pounds unmerchantable at 34c; 5,000 pounds coarse at 33@3c; 30,000 pounds Ohio X at 42c; 5,000 pounds No. 1 at 43@44c; 4,000 pounds delaine at 44c; 137,000 pounds on p. t.; 15,000 pounds Native New York at 40@42c; 65,000 pounds on p. t.; 6,000 pounds combing at 39@40c; 4,000 pounds New Hampshire at 40c; 22,000 pounds at 20@25c.—*Bulletin.*

Louisiana Sugar Crop.

The New Orleans *Times*, after having made extensive inquiries in the principal parishes of the State, prints an interesting article relative to the present Louisiana crop. From this we learn that the sugar-making has fairly begun in all the sugar belt of the State, and reports from various sugar districts begin to indicate pretty clearly the crop prospect for this year. We are also told that there is a decided increase in the area planted, and that had it not been for the cold weather in March the early part of the season would have been characterized by the best stand noted for a number of years. It appears that while the stubble generally stood the unfavorable weather pretty well, the cane, which is principally relied on, did not do so well. Taken on the whole, however, the season is counted as a remarkably fine one, and until the recent drouth the cane never looked better. The first receipt of sugar at New Orleans last year was four hhds of yellow centrifugal, on the 6th of Oct., and sold at 9½c per pound. The first this year was from St. Mary, on the 6th of Oct., and sold for 10¾c, and classed strictly fair. The yield, as far as learned, is satisfactory in every section; old stubble giving a hhds and a half to the arpent on the coast, which is an unusually good turn-out at the beginning. The prospect is, from present indications, remarkably fine, not only for a good yield, but for good quality, good price, and economy in taking off the crop. The increase of at least a cent a pound in the price is very encouraging to the planter. The yield of molasses will not be so great, but the quality will be better than usual.

Visible Supply of Grain.

A dispatch from New York reports the visible supply of grain at the principal points of accumulation on Nov. 11 as follows: Wheat, 11,826,601 bu, corn, 8,781,582 bu; oats, 3,119,478 bu.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 18, 1876.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,11¾ cash; $1,13¼al,13 1-4 December; $1,14¾a1,14¾ January; No. 3 $1,03¾a1,04; rejected 91@93c. Corn easier; No. 2 48¾a46c cash; 44¾@44¾c December; 44¾c for year; rejected 44½c. Oats dull; No. 2 32½c cash; 33½@33¾c December; 33 7-8@34c January. Rye steady; 65¾c. Barley dull and lower; 71½@71¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, and a shade higher; $16a16,25 cash; $15,90 year; $15,97½ January. Lard active and a shade higher; 10¾c cash; $9,90 December. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1,06 1-2.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Flour: fair demand; receipts 17,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4,60a5; common to good $5,35a5,50; good to choice $5,55a6,00; white wheat extra $5,65a8; extra Ohio $5,35 a7; St. Louis $5,40a8,25. Rye flour steady at $4,50a5,10. Corn meal steady; western $2,75a3. Wheat: quiet and unchanged; receipts 166,000 bush; moderate export demand, checked by firmness of freights. Rye quiet; western 80a82c; State 90@92c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt quiet and steady. Corn steady; moderate demand; receipts 55,000 bush; western mixed ungraded 56a61c; mixed no grade and new 56a56½c; do. steam graded 59¼c; low mixed graded 59c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 43,000 bush. Hay steady and unchanged. Hops quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9¾a 10¼c; prime 10¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans new 38a62c. Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 12¼c; refined 26¼c; cases 30c; naphtha 14c. Rosin firm at $2,35a2,45. Strained turpentine firm at 38c; 38¾c spirits. Eggs steady at 27a28¾c for western. Leather firmer; hemlock sole, Buenos and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weight 21a27c; California 21a25c; common do. 20a 27c. Wool firm and fairly active; domestic fleeces 30a55c; pulled 22a38c; unwashed 12a 28c; Texas 13a28c. Pork quiet but firm; mess $17. Beef quiet; middles firmer; long clear 9c. Lard opened decidedly firmer, but closed heavy; prime steam $11a11,05; seller the year $10,30a10,37½. Butter; choice steady; other grades dull; 15a30c western. Cheese firm at 7a13c. Whisky nominal at $1,09.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot firm; Lake 20¼a20¾c. Pig iron: Scotch quiet and firm at $26a28,50; American dull and nominal at $18a22; sheet 11¾a 11 1-2c gold for Russia. Nails quiet: $3 for cut; $4,50a4,25 for clinch; 20a20c for horseshoe No. 8.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Cotton quiet; 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1,15a1,25. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; new 40@; old 48a50c. Oats: fair demand; 30a38c. Rye firmer at 68c. Barley inactive; fall 75a81,06. Pork demand fair and market firm; $16a16,25 spot; $16 the year. Lard: good demand and prices a shade higher at 9¾a $10,15a 10,25; kettle 10½@11c. Bulk meats in fair demand; 6¾a6½a8¾a8¼a8¾c. Bacon scarce and firm at 7¾a7¾a9¼a9¾a9¾a10c. Whisky strong at $1,05. Butter quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Petroleum quiet; refined 25¾c; crude 16c. Clover seed: 13¾a14c. Flour in fair demand; extra Minnesota family $6,25a6,75; Whisconsin and Minnesota family $6a6,60. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red $1,07a1,28; amber $1,31a1,35. Clipe 65a73c. Corn quiet; yellow 60a61c; mixed 59a60. Oats fairly active; white 37½a42c; mixed 36c. Pork $17a 17,50. Lard 10a10¼c. Whisky: western $1,10. Butter: good demand; New York and Bradford county extra 32a35c; first 28a30c; western extra 25a27c; first 21a23c. Cheese firm; 12¼a13c. Eggs: western fresh 28a29c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 18.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; western unchanged. Corn: western mixed steady and firm; old 58c. Oats scarce and unchanged. Rye quiet but steady; 65a70c. Clover seed active; 14a15c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter steady and unchanged. Petroleum strong; crude 11¾c; Refined 26c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar cargoes 15¾a19c; jobbing 16a20c. Whisky dull and nominal; $1,11.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 18.—Cotton nominally unchanged. Flour: fair demand; extra $4,25a4,50; family $5a5,50; fancy $6,50 a7,25. Wheat firm; red $1,16a1,20; amber $1,22a1,28; white $1,20a1,30. Corn: white 44c; mixed 43c. Rye quiet; 65c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork nominal; $16,50. Bulk meats 6¾a6¾a8¾a8 3-8a8¾c. Bacon strong 7¾a9¾a10c. Lard nominal. Whisky: fair demand; $1,06.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—Cotton flat; 6¾a6 9-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 2,900. California white wheat average 10s 4d a10s 6d; Club 10s 6d a10s 9d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 9s 2d a10s; winter 9s 8d a10s. Flour 23s@25s. Corn: western mixed 25¾a 26s. Oats 3s3 1-2d. Barley 3s8d. Clover seed 50a55s. Refined petroleum 19½d; spirits 10¾d.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 18.—Flour quiet. Wheat closed less active and easier; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,18; No. 2 $1,13¾; No. 3 $1,05. Corn steady; No. 2 46 1-2c. Oats firmer; No. 2 32c. Rye scarce; No. 1 65c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring 76c; No. 3 42c.

Boston.

BOSTON, November 18.—Flour steady, firm and in fair demand. Corn firm; mixed and yellow old 62a66c. Oats dull; rejected 32a36c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 18.—Cotton easier at 11¼c; sales 1,400 bales; receipts 2,900; shipments 2,000. Others unchanged.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, November 18.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 32½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 18.—Petroleum firm; demand heavy; No. 1 110 test 23c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 18.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,36. Corn quiet; 58c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Cotton dull at 12a12¼c; futures closed steady; November 11¾c; December 11 7-32c; January 11¾c; February 12 5-32a12 5-16c.

GALVESTON, November 18.—Cotton steadier; middlings 11¾c; receipts 845 bales; sales 239; exports coast 1,050.

MOBILE, November 18.—Cotton weak; middling 11½c; net receipts 3,397 bales; gross 3,597 bales; sales 1,000; exports coast 1,531.

SAVANNAH, November 18.—Cotton easier; middlings 11½c; net receipts 4,458 bales. Sales 4,000 bales; exports 12,600; exports to Great Britain 2,800; coast 910.

CHARLESTON, November 18. — Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 11¾a11¾c; net receipts 3,218 bales; gross receipts 3,218; sales 1,000; exports to Great Britain 1,703; channel 1,535; France 1,014.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, November 18.—Cattle: receipts 700 head; extra shipping steers $5,00, shipments 3,000. Hogs: receipts 13,000 head; market fairly active and higher; inferior $4,85a5,25; common to choice packing $5,50a 5,85; choice to extra shipping $5,80a6,00; shipments 4,000. Sheep quiet; receipts light; prices unchanged.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Hogs steady; common $5,25a5,40; packing grades $5,35a 5,95; choice heavy held higher.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 18. — Hogs unchanged; receipts 3,300 head; shipments 200 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The package trade continues quiet, and jobbing branches are inactive. Brown sheetings are in fair demand, and cotton goods generally are steady in first hands. Dark prints are moving slowly, but shirtings are in large request by the shirt trade. In woolens, weight fancy cassimeres are in better demand by clothiers. Foreign goods are dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—53 hrs chimneys 7 bbls do 3 trcs do, J Lindsay; 8 tcs middlings, R Ins; 68 bbls eggs, J A Graf; 405 tcs Sand shoals sugar, Shinn & Co; 15 bbls whisky, J Fredenburg; 22 bbls corn, Reymer Bro; 13 bbls butter 1 bbl beans, J H Loh; 7 bgs c seed, Mc-Cullough G & Co; 15 cases tobacco, W & Ins; 10 hrs hart; 1 car b w lumber, W C Hopper; 5 bbls sugar 2 bbls molasses 400 bgs flour, C Jenkins; 84 bbls g. bbls, Mc Cord & Co; 6 tcs Grover sugar; 1 tcs meat, E Ins Myers; 21 bgs feathers, F G Craighead; 110 bbls lard 15 bbls pork, 10 tcs do sides, Hay & Mc Cracken, D & Bro; 24 sks rags 1 lot c iron, A Young; 82 sks oats, P Duff & Son; 3 bbls a butter, G Schellhase; 2 bbls c fruit; 1 hr mdse, W H Smith; 1 bbl eggs 1 hr butter, Volgt, M & Co; 1 hr a pumps, Westinghouse, A B & Co; 1 hr mustard, J Lockhart; 2 tcs hooks, E P Hovey; 7 hrs tos, J C O'Donnell.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. Co.—32 bbls oil, Paine, A & Co; 5 cks d ware, M W Sackett

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are northeast, back to northwest or southwest winds, falling or stationary barometer, warmer, cloudy weather.

An Unfortunate Boast.

On Saturday evening Hugh McMullen was arrested in Allegheny, at the instance of his mother-in-law, on a charge of beating his wife, who is in a rather delicate condition. At the hearing yesterday morning Mayor Phillips fined him ten dollars and costs, which he paid. As he was about leaving he remarked to the Mayor that he would be in the lock-up within twenty-four hours afterwards on a more serious charge. His Honor thereupon ordered him to be returned to the lock-up, which was at once done, and his case will be attended to to-day, when he will probably be required to enter into bonds to not abuse his wife.

UNPROFITABLE CRUELTY.

A Man Leaves Two Horses Where They Starve to Death.

A very unusual case of cruelty to animals was reported to Chief of Police Hartzell yesterday by Lieutenant Robert Irwin, of the Fifth district. He says that on Saturday evening he found in Friendship Park one horse dead and another nearly so, having been placed in there by their owner, and left for several days without food or water. The Chief notified Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, who will look into the case.

OBSEQUIES.

Funeral of the Late Hon. Walter H. Lowrie.

The remains of the late Hon. Walter H. Lowrie were interred in Allegheny Cemetery, Saturday afternoon, after appropriate services at the North Presbyterian church, Allegheny. The remains were conveyed to the church at half-past two o'clock, after a prayer at the residence of Rev. Samuel Lowrie by Dr. Hornblower. On arriving at the church the choir sang "Asleep in Jesus" as the remains were carried in, after which a prayer was offered by Dr. Swift, and Dr. Hodge preached the funeral sermon, during which he related a number of incidents in the life of the deceased. Prayer was then offered by Dr. Wilson, and the reading of the scriptures by Dr. Swift. The cortege, which was very large, formed and moved to the cemetery, where the remains were interred after a brief prayer by Dr. Hodge.

BURNING THE DEAD.

Two Subjects for Dr. Le Moyne's Cremation Furnace.

It is said that the cremation of the body of the late Baron De Palm, the Austrian nobleman who died in Brooklyn last March, and whose obsequies in the pagan mode at Masonic temple attracted so much attention, will take place at Washington some day within the next fortnight. The baron was a spiritualist, and a zealous member of the Theosophical society which he helped to found, and which will have charge of the cremation. The ceremony will be purely scientific and unsentimental.

Another subject for incineration is Max Henry Stean, an eccentric, wealthy individual, of Brooklyn, who died recently, and left his will, which has been opened, providing for his cremation or cheap burial. He bequeaths his few worldly goods to his wife, and says it is his special wish, should any society exist when he may die, to perform the sensible and satisfactory purpose of burning human dead bodies, that his body be disposed of by that improved method or operation. Otherwise he don't want any costly funerals than absolutely necessary, the expenses shall not exceed eighty dollars, and not more than four persons follow the body as mourners. The will was written in June, 1874.

A THRILLING FALL.

A Man Falls Ninety Feet but Catches a Rope and Saves His Life.

Owing to the necessity of pushing the work as fast as possible the contractors of the new Point bridge had their men, who are employed in joining the three cables, engaged all day yesterday. They are compelled to work in a "basket" or platform, which is suspended above the river at about the height of 90 feet from the wat r. Yesterday afternoon a man whose name we did not learn, by some accident fell off the platform. Hanging from the platform was a rope that reached nearly to the water. In his fright'ul descent the man attempted to grasp the rope, but as he kept turning somersaults in the air he was unable to reach it until within about 20 feet of the river, when he succeeded in grasping the rope with both hands. He was at this time unable to stop his descent, and slid down the rope for about fifteen feet, until his feet nearly touched the water. Then, to the astonishment of the crowds of people on the banks who had seen with horror his terrible fall, he commenced climbing back up the rope, hand over hand. Then the crowds cheered him lustily, and his companions on the platform drew him up, uninjured except the inside of his hands were badly cut and lacerated. His presence of mind was as remarkable as his wonderful escape from death.

A SENSATION IN COURT.

An Interesting Termination to the Trial of Sterling, the Murderer.

The Youngstown, Ohio, *Register*, thus describes the scene in the court room at that place last Friday when the jury rendered the verdict in the case of Chas. M. Sterling who was on trial for the murder of Lizzie Grombacher last June:

The roll of jurymen was called by Sheriff Davis. Then followed a moment of awful silence. Every breath was hushed to perfect stillness and the dropping of a pin could have been heard.

"Gentlemen of the Jury," began the Court, "have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," replied Foreman Bedel, rising to his feet.

"How say you, gentlemen of the jury," said Clerk Shields, "do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty of the crime as charged in the indictment?"

There was a moment's pause, every breath was held in suspense, the foreman rose as if reluctant to speak the awful word, "guilty."

The word had no sooner escaped the lips of the foreman than Sterling rose and leaning forward in the direction of the jury and shaking his cap at them, said: "You have found an innocent man guilty—I am as innocent as any one of you."

This caused a profound sensation throughout the court room, and the tumult was rising, when the Court waved his hand for silence and said: "What is your verdict, murder in the first or second degree?" To which the foreman responded: "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

The Court—"Gentlemen of the jury you are discharged."

At this point Mr. Anderson rose and moved for a new trial, charging that he was ready to prove that the foreman had expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner, based upon the evidence which he read in a former Court then sitting, and moved, and Mr. Hilker was about starting with his prisoner, when he jerked back, declaring his intention to not go back to his cell alive. His attorney spoke to him, however, he soon after he permitted the handcuffs to be put upon his wrists, and he walked away without giving any further trouble. When outside the court room he asked Mr. Hilker what he had done, and when told he became very much excited. The night watchman who guards his cell reports that he passed a very restless night; that he laid upon his bed feeling the veins in his wrists and then the greater part of the night. It is feared that he will attempt suicide, which is rendered all the more probable by the finding of a sharpened nail in his vest pocket.

PERSONAL.

***Rev. J. S. Travelli lectures at New Castle to-morrow evening on the "Kindergarten."

***Hon. Schuyler Colfax will lecture this evening on "Lincoln" in the First U. P. church, on Union avenue, Allegheny.

***Capt. Chas. H. Jones, of this city, is illustrating at the Pittsburgh steel works a patent for consuming smoke.

***Dr. S. J. Wilson is mentioned as the successor of the late Dr. Jacobus to the chair in the Western Theological Seminary made vacant by the death of the latter.

***Hon. James S. Rutan, of Beaver county, is the new collector of the port of Pittsburgh, vice Thomas Steel, resigned.

***Mrs. Mary Bynon Reese, the Ohio crusader and poetess, will make Pittsburgh her home this winter. Before leaving Alliance her friends presented her with a Centennial log cabin quilt.

***The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Globe* thus commends Hon. Henry M. Long for the Speakership of the House: "Henry M. Long, of Allegheny, E. Reed Meyer, of Bradford, and Harry Huhn, of Philadelphia, are candidates for Speaker. Mr. Long would make decidedly the best Speaker of the list named, were it not for his bad eyesight, as he has a pretty fair Legislative record, and the scooters here do not like him. He voted against all of Peter Herdic's corrupt schemes. Meyer will be a very formidable candidate, as he has considerable Legislative experience, and is considered a very fair man."

The Pan-Cake Flour

which has just been put on our market by S. S. Marvin & Co. is meeting with a ready sale. All who have tried it say they like it much better than either buckwheat or flannel cakes, particularly as flannel cakes are sometimes quite as tough as the goods they got their name from. This pan-cake flour is inexpensive, as it does not require high-priced eggs to make a light, tender and delicious cake. Full directions on every sack.

Good Bread.

Our Eclipse and Bayard brands are now having the largest sale of any flours in this market. These flours will make large, white loaves of bread that will not dry out. Ask your grocer for it.

MARSHALL, KENNEDY & CO.

THE PULPIT.

Brief Sketches of Interesting Sermons Delivered Yesterday.

An Exposition of Purgatory by Rev. S. R. Frazier—Dr. Scovel on "Peace"—The Battle Between Methodism and Mormonism as Described by Dr. Pierce—The Work of Revs. Graves and Leland.

The Evangelists at the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church—Sermons Yesterday Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

The revival work in progress at the Fourth avenue Baptist church, under the direction of Rev. M. Graves, is creating general interest throughout the city, and the meetings are very largely attended. The services yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock were very largely attended, and Mr. Graves preached a sermon, his subject being "The New Faith." At 3:30 P. M. he delivered an address to men, and had a very large audience. The principal meeting of the day was, however, the evening service, at 7:30, which was more largely attended than any previous meeting. Every seat in the building was occupied at a quarter past seven o'clock, and before the services proper commenced the aisles were filled with chairs, and there was scarcely standing room. So great was the crowd in fact that many were unable to gain admission to the main auditorium, and a second meeting was held in the lecture room under the direction of Rev. Dr. Pearson, at which there were fully five hundred persons present, while the audience in the main hall would not fall short of two thousand. Mr. Graves' subject as announced was family religion, but in discussing it he took a much wider range than the family.

After a praise meeting of twenty minutes conducted by Prof. Ireland, Rev. Mr. Graves commenced his portion of the exercises by reading and commenting upon the parable of the Ten Virgins, in which he compared the lamps of the Virgins to the hearts of professing Christians; the oil in the lamps represented the grace of God in their hearts; and he feared that many who professed to walk in the path of righteousness, while their outward life was to all appearances blameless, would in the end find themselves in darkness for the lack of grace in their hearts; their lamps would go out for the want of oil, and while in search of the oil the doors would be closed against them, and they would be left to perish. It was an easy matter, he said, to get into the church, but joining the church would not save a man. He had no doubt that thousands had gone direct to hell from the communion table. At this point he took occasion to call in question the sincerity of church members who attend theatres and dances, or any worldly entertainments, holding that if the heart is filled with the grace of God and divine love, as the heart of every Christian should be, there would be no inclination for such amusements.

After a brief prayer he announced as his text for the sermon which was to follow II Kings 4—26, "Run, now I pray thee, to meet her and say unto her: Is it well with thee? is it well with thy husband? is it well with thy child?" Without any explanation of the text by whom it was spoken and under what circumstances, he delivered a lecture to back-sliding Christians and non professors, saying that while to the eye of spiritual sense, instead of temporal as used by the prophet. There is neither method or system about his preaching, but a vast amount of earnestness. He eschews argument entirely and, insists upon his hearers doing likewise. He is a man of great faith, unbounded faith, abiding faith and believes that it is by faith alone that the souls are saved. He is exceedingly liberal in his views as between the different sects and denominations so long as they are orthodox, but, where he differs with any of them, no matter how small the difference, he has no hesitancy in stating it in plain words, and rather startled some of his Calvinistic hearers in declaring that he would have no more hesitancy in baptizing and receiving into the church a child five years of age than he would a man of forty, if he were convinced of its conversion.

It is the man's earnestness of manner, and sincerity in the work in which he is engaged, which makes him successful. He believes in calling things by their right name, and dealing with sin and sinners, old and young, rich and poor, professor and non-professor in a plain straightforward manner. They are all affected with the same disease and need the same remedy, and there is but one way to administer it. He is not here, he says, "to daub with untempered mortar."

The services closed with an inquiry meeting, at which all who desired the prayers of the congregation were invited to remain.

Meetings will be held during the week, as heretofore, morning, afternoon and evening, at 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:15 P. M. The following announcements of subjects have been made:

Evenings.—Monday, The Great Salvation. Tuesday, How Shall Die? Wednesday, Heaven. Thursday, Address to Young Men. Friday, Address to Young Ladies.

Afternoon Bible readings at 3 o'clock. Monday, Prayer. Tuesday, The Woman of Samaria. To women only. Wednesday, Assurance. Thursday, Sanctification. Friday, The Blood of Jesus. Each week day morning, at nine o'clock, a prayer meeting three-quarters of an hour long. All denominations participate in and are invited to these meetings.

Christian Work in Mormon Land—A Peep Into Brigham Young's Territory.

Among the distinguished ministerial visitors who moved among our local churches yesterday was the Rev. Dr. G. M. Pierce, of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. This divine is well known in the church—especially in the West—as the Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Missions in the Mormon land. Last evening, in the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, he gave a brief but graphic and very interesting account of the mission work in the land of Father Day Saints. He was sent to Utah by the church authorities nearly seven years ago to engage in the establishment of Christian churches among the people. His base of operations was Salt Lake City—right under the shadow of the Old Prophet's authority. He had many difficulties to encounter arising from peculiar and varied causes. He was closely watched in all his movements—(as indeed were all strangers) by Brigham's spies who "shadowed" him in the public hotel, on the street, and even in the privacy of his own home. This system of espionage was a marked characteristic of Brigham's government, and was carried to such an extent that every stranger was under the strictest surveillance. The people too were suspicious of themselves, and would hardly trust each other more than a Gentile. They were totally unreliable, and would tell as many different stories as the occasion demanded. Publicly they would express satisfaction with the polygamus system, and afterward when free to speak privately would express their disgust at it. The men were spiritless—apparently having no ambition and no idea of moral or mental elevation. The women accepted their degradation with stolidity, generally. They were usually of an ignorant class—the lower orders of England and Northern Europe who had been deceived into coming to America. Their ignorance was maintained in Utah by the efforts of Brigham, his leading men and the Mormon press,—all teaching that no other system either of government or religion but Mormonism had any strength. They were largely enabled to keep up this delusion by the fact that Utah was in the mountains, and access to the outer world had not been opened by the railroad across the system extended its ramifications through every department of their lives,—their families, their secular business, their social intercourse and all else,—so that not to be a Mormon was to be almost entirely without the pale of all social ties or business intercourse. This explained the strong hold Mormonism had upon the people, for it took a bold man to break off the shackles and breast the waves of opposition that would buffet him from all directions. Yet, notwithstanding all these difficulties in the way, the missionary, after some investigation became satisfied that Christian work could be successfully conducted. He hailed as favorable omens the peculiar sensitiveness of the Mormon women on their marriage. The first wife was always particular in conversation with a stranger to let it be known that she was the first wife, and her children were not polygamus children, while the children of the first wife were equally sensitive to declare that they were children of the "second wife." Then, too, the women, when talked to privately, admitted their disgust of the whole system, and the most intelligent of them longed for the day when it would pass away. So much for themselves and for their children. There was also a large class known as apostate or liberal Mormons, who refused to be tied down wholly by the Church, and gave some encouragement to the missionary. He was also welcomed by the Gentile population, which though small, at the same time was active.

Under these circumstances the mission work was begun. A room was hired over a livery stable; it was seated through the charity of friends in the East, and the rent was secured in a peculiar way. The U. S. Court had been refused admission into the State House owned by Brigham, and the Marshal when he saw the prospective Mission school room, proposed to "go snarks" with the missionary, pay half the rent and the U. S. Government and the school run to go into partnership. The offer was gladly accepted. Subsequently when Judge McKean came (whom Dr. Pierce eulogized as one of the noblest of men), he agreed to pay the whole rent, and in this room for years, the U. S. Court and the Mission school had been held, while all the noted divines, and orators, who passed through Utah at intervals had made addresses and delivered sermons to audiences gathered in this hall. From this small beginning the mission work had branched out until there were schools in all the leading centres of the Mormon land, a good church in Salt Lake and the work fairly established.

The speaker, in thus photographing the progress of the mission work, told a number of anecdotes illustrative of the feeling of the people. At one time Brigham Young in an interview told him the Methodist Church was the only rival he feared; that he knew its aggressive character, had been watching the mission work, and proposed to fight it. "It's a question now," said Brigham, "who will win, for either Methodism or Mormonism must move out." Methodism or Mormonism must move out." The preacher assured the Saint that Methodism had come to stay, and God would speed the right. At another time when his Sunday school was fairly started six young ladies—one of them a daughter of Orson Pratt—asked to be taken as teachers in the school. They were tired of Mormonism and wanted to learn something of the new life. They agreed to bring in the children and to teach only what the missionary taught them. The offer was accepted and the arrangement was successful—all of these ladies being yet teachers in the Mission schools. The old Mormon leaders opposed the whole movement, but the missionary, with concerts and entertainments given by the children captured the young folks, and thus gained the citadel of the hearts of the old folks, who would then come to the meetings regardless of the wrath of their leaders. They also succeeded in attracting an audience of old folks to their Sunday evening meetings in the summer by opening all the doors and windows and singing the old standard hymns—the music of which floated out on the evening air and brought the crowd in. At these meetings frequently men or women would arise under the impulse of memories of better days, and renounce Mormonism, and some of these converts, seventy years of age and upwards, were now among the most active workers in the church.

Dr. Pierce in conclusion said there were now over two thousand children in the various Sunday schools which had been established throughout the Mormon territory, and that the work was fairly established, so that the future was bright with promise. They had got hold of the children and Mormonism must fall. What legislation could not do Christianity was doing, and all that it needed was the sympathy and prayers and support of Christian people.

At the close of Dr. Pierce's remarks a collection was taken up for the benefit of the church at Salt Lake City. The lecture or narrative throughout was couched in the most elegant language, at times rising to eloquence, and being always interesting for the matter as well as for the free and unassuming manner of the speaker.

Purgatory—What Catholic's Believe About It, and on What Their Belief is Founded—Arguments Against It.

Rev. S. R. Frazier, of the Third U. P. Church, has been for several Sabbaths past delivering a series of very interesting sermons upon the belief and doctrines of the Catholic church. His subject last evening was "Purgatory." A half an hour, at least, before the commencement of the services, the spacious edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many persons were unable to gain admittance at all.

The services were opened by singing the one hundredth psalm, to the tune of "Old Hundred." This was followed with the reading by Rev. Frazier of that magnificent poem, the 23d psalm, he then read the third chapter of 1st Corinthians, prayed, and the congregation sang the ninety-eighth psalm.

Before announcing his text the Reverend gentleman stated that his object in his sermons on Catholicism is not to tell what Protestants believe in regard to the Church of Rome, but to let the people know what the doctrines of that church really are.

He took as his text 1 Corinthians, third chapter and eleventh to fifteenth verses inclusive: "For other foundation can no man lay than is laid, which is Jesus Christ. Now if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble, every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. If any man's work abide, which he hath built thereon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire."

What I am, the speaker said, is an exceedingly important question to every man; but what I should be is more important. What will be the end of my existence on earth? Shall I satisfy the cravings of ambition on earth, or prepare for another world? But most important of all is the question, what shall I be after death? Some may say that the doctrine of purgatory after death will yet be universally received. But they are mistaken; life is something more, and the greatness of existence comes after death. Never yet has man's ambition goaded him to accomplish anything comparable to what he will do if you properly place before him in all its brilliant coloring what he will be hereafter.

There is nothing stronger in the Church of Rome than that which is presented in the doctrine of purgatory. There is nothing in all its doctrines that has more influence in keeping up that church. And yet the doctrine of purgatory is opposed to the doctrine of full redemption in Christ, whose sufferings lifted humanity through death to the fullness of life eternal. While the speaker did not believe in the doctrine of purgatory, still, he said, he admitted that there are certain facts that could be used to sustain the doctrine of an intermediate state after death. Catholics hold that while redemption comes through Christ, there are still left venial sins from which the man must be purged before he can enter heaven. They also believe that souls in purgatory can be relieved by the prayers and sufferings of friends on earth. They do not profess to know exactly how these prayers are applied, whether as atonement or intercession. While the speaker ignored the idea of purgatory and the efficacy of prayers for the dead, he still, with many other Protestants, believed in Paradise. But, said he, purgatory must stand or fall on the idea that there is a state of purification after death.

The Catholic idea is that those who die without any sins, either large or small, such as the saints, go to Heaven; those who are aggravated sinners go to hell; those who go to hell, while those whose greater sins have been forgiven, but who still have venial sins, go to purgatory. In the great councils of Florence and Trent, there arose a wide difference of opinion as to the location of purgatory. Augustine divests it of locality, and claims that it is a spiritual place. Alexander was doubtful whether it was on the earth, in the earth, or in the dark places of the air. Bellarmine says that the souls of the departed souls hover tormented by the devils of darkness. Its location is unimportant, but its use is the question.

The doctrine of purgatory in the Romish Church was not known before the fifteenth century. It was not even heard of until the liturgies were written. In one of these liturgies, that known as St. James, it is first mentioned. And that liturgy, the speaker claimed, is a forgery and a fraud. The same liturgy speaks of the Virgin as Mary, the Mother of God, and yet that form was entirely unknown in the time of St. James. If the Council at Nice or at Ephesus had known of this liturgy they would have quoted it. The same liturgy also speaks of incense and altars in the church, and they were never heard of until five centuries later. Cardinal Bellarmi himself admits that there are so many interpolations and omissions in it that it is utterly unreliable.

Virgil, it is said, borrowed his views of purgatory from the Jews. His sense that the Jews made prayers for the dead, and it is not that proof of purgatory? No proof at all, the speaker said. The customs of the Jews prove nothing; they who lapsed into the worst form of idolatry, they who crucified Christ, they who are now groping in the darkness of infidelity and superstition.

The Catholics are continually flying off from the Bible and referring to the fathers of the church for proof, accepting it as unless accepted by them. And yet if they adhered strictly to that idea they wouldn't have a single doctrine in the church; there is no unanimity in the fathers. Ambrose, Jerome, Augustine, Bellami, and all the great fathers of the church scarcely agree on anything, and yet the Catholic church accepts the decision of the Church on any point. But, the Catholics ask, why didn't the Evangelists overthrow the doctrine of purgatory if they did not believe in it? Why didn't they overthrow all old religions? The doctrine is an old one. Plato speaks of it as being practiced in the earliest heathenism of the world. It is a vestige of heathenism and the highest type of superstition.

In the Apocrypha they claim to find the doctrine, and in it they find their strongest proof. Yet the books of the Apocrypha are not contained in the catalogue of Josephus, and all but one are rejected by the fathers, and that one is not the one in which the doctrine is found. In 2 Maccabees, 12th chapter, 43d and 46th verses inclusive is where they go for the two strongest proofs. This is where "the valiant Commander" sends 1,200 pounds of silver to the priests to pay for prayers for the souls of his dead. They also take the 24th verse of the 5th chapter of Matthew: "And whoever speaketh a wrong against the Son of Man it shall be forgiven him; but whoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world nor in the world to come," claiming that the verse shows there can be forgiveness after death. This, the speaker said, is explained away by a verse in Mark, where it is clearly apparent that Christ did not intend to convey such an impression—the third chapter of Corinthians, (The text) is also taken. They claim that the fathers must be taken; yet Bellami says there are six different opinions on this passage. A monk hired over a livery stable; it was seated through the charity of friends in the East, and the rent was secured in a peculiar way. The U. S. Court had been refused admission into the State House owned by Brigham, and the Marshal when he saw the prospective Mission school room, proposed to "go snarks" with the missionary, pay half the rent and the U. S. Government and the school run to go into partnership. The offer was gladly accepted. Subsequently when Judge McKean came (whom Dr. Pierce eulogized as one of the noblest of men), he agreed to pay the whole rent, and in this room for years, the U. S. Court and the Mission school had been held, while all the noted divines, and orators, who passed through Utah at intervals had made addresses and delivered sermons to audiences gathered in this hall. From this small beginning the mission work had branched out until there were schools in all the leading centres of the Mormon land, a good church in Salt Lake and the work fairly established.

The speaker, in thus photographing the progress of the mission work, told a number of anecdotes illustrative of the feeling of the congregation at the First church, that perhaps Rev. Scovel would review the situation calmly and dispassionately, and from a religious standpoint, and counsel moderation in action, and expression of opinion, so as to not increase the anxiety that now exists throughout the country. While not altogether disappointed, the Louisiar a question being toward the close referred to briefly but clearly, the writer listened to a fine argument based upon the principles inculcated by the Bible in relation to war and peace. Rev. Scovel took for his text the fourth verse of the second chapter of Isaiah: "And He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Also the familiar quotation from St. Luke: "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will toward men." After a few preliminary remarks the speaker read a sweeping declaration of the Peace Commission recently held in Philadelphia, to the effect that the Bible nowhere defends warfare, but condemns it. To this assertion Rev. Scovel strongly excepted, and maintained on the contrary that while the Bible deprecates war it does not anywhere say that warfare shall not be waged when it is carried on in behalf of truth and right. This idea he amplified at some length and fortified his declarations with numerous quotations from Scripture. Although the grand sermon on the Mount teaches the nobility of self-conquest, and says that when smitten on one cheek the other shall be turned, it does not teach that when life is endangered it shall not be defended. Self defense is the first law of nature. It is a Divinely implanted instinct, and when life is in danger it is implanted quick to counsel their preservation. Christ during His mission on earth clearly and distinctly stated that He did not come to bring peace but the sword. His prophetic eye foresaw that His teachings, although for the cause of mercy, justice and humanity, would not prevail until after many and bad fought battles. The late rebellion was preferable to a continuance of American slavery, because it were better that the men who delivered the negro from bondage should suffer a brief period of agony and privation, and that many should die fighting for the principles involved in the abolition of human slavery, than that the slaves should continue for generations to undergo the misery and experience the utter hopelessness of the condition from which their release but comparatively recent. War would be preferable to the disintegration of our Union, for in that event it would be divided into petty principalities from the bloodshed of which war and bloodshed would be continually springing. The freedom of the American people from the fear of war is one of the most noticable peculiarities of the country. The warlike character of England is greater, of France greater still, of Germany yet greater, and of Russia greatest of all. The enormous indemnity that Germany received from France has been expended almost entirely in further preparations for war. Notwithstanding the speaker's defense of war as being in accordance with the teachings of the Bible, and as being a means of maintaining and asserting the right, he believed that the normal state of man is peace, and that the awful horrors and the untold miseries that flow from war should be averted when possible. War cannot be civilized, as Sherman says. War is barbarism in its highest form, as Bismarck says. Wars of conquest have been specially prolific of misery, and the history of the world does not show a single instance in which a nation commenced and prosecuted a war of conquest that was not, like chickens, come home to roost. The partition of Poland yet cries loudly for revenge. The impending conflict in Europe is the result of past wars, and of issues left unsettled. In this way this foundation of gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble, every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. If any man's work abide, which he hath built thereon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire."

What I am, the speaker said, is an exceedingly important question to every man; but what I should be is more important. What will be the end of my existence on earth? Shall I satisfy the cravings of ambition on earth, or prepare for another world? But most important of all is the question, what shall I be after death? Some may say that the doctrine of purgatory after death will yet be universally received. But they are mistaken; life is something more, and the greatness of existence comes after death. Never yet has man's ambition goaded him to accomplish anything comparable to what he will do if you properly place before him in all its brilliant coloring what he will be hereafter.

There is nothing stronger in the Church of Rome than that which is presented in the doctrine of purgatory. There is nothing in all its doctrines that has more influence in keeping up that church. And yet the doctrine of purgatory is opposed to the doctrine of full redemption in Christ, whose sufferings lifted humanity through death to the fullness of life eternal. While the speaker did not believe in the doctrine of purgatory, still, he said, he admitted that there are certain facts that could be used to sustain the doctrine of an intermediate state after death. Catholics hold that while redemption comes through Christ, there are still left venial sins from which the man must be purged before he can enter heaven. They also believe that souls in purgatory can be relieved by the prayers and sufferings of friends on earth. They do not profess to know exactly how these prayers are applied, whether as atonement or intercession. While the speaker ignored the idea of purgatory and the efficacy of prayers for the dead, he still, with many other Protestants, believed in Paradise. But, said he, purgatory must stand or fall on the idea that there is a state of purification after death.

The Catholic idea is that those who die without any sins, either large or small, such as the saints, go to Heaven; those who are aggravated sinners go to hell; those who go to hell, while those whose greater sins have been forgiven, but who still have venial sins, go to purgatory. In the great councils of Florence and Trent, there arose a wide difference of opinion as to the location of purgatory. Augustine divests it of locality, and claims that it is a spiritual place. Alexander was doubtful whether it was on the earth, in the earth, or in the dark places of the air. Bellarmine says that the souls of the departed souls hover tormented by the devils of darkness. Its location is unimportant, but its use is the question.

The doctrine of purgatory in the Romish Church was not known before the fifteenth century. It was not even heard of until the liturgies were written. In one of these liturgies, that known as St. James, it is first mentioned. And that liturgy, the speaker claimed, is a forgery and a fraud. The same liturgy speaks of the Virgin as Mary, the Mother of God, and yet that form was entirely unknown in the time of St. James. If the Council at Nice or at Ephesus had known of this liturgy they would have quoted it. The same liturgy also speaks of incense and altars in the church, and they were never heard of until five centuries later. Cardinal Bellami himself admits that there are so many interpolations and omissions in it that it is utterly unreliable.

MR. J. F. THOMPSON, of Shippensville, went out to train a new bird dog recently, and while petting the animal on the head in commendation of its aptness it jumped up against him. In doing so it struck the hammer of his gun and discharged it, the load entering the pit of Mr. Thompson's stomach and coming out at the top of his shoulder, making a very ugly and painful wound.

CAPT. COLLINS, of the Sheridan Guards of Phillipsburg, opposite Easton, has earned for himself lasting infamy by deserting his post at Gettysburg on account of the fact that a young girl named Lynch, who is only about thirteen years old. Capt. Collins was the leading spirit of the Sheridan Guards and a member of the Board of Education. The Board subsequently found was employed as a seamstress in Easton.

AMOS HELFRICH, a lad of thirteen, whose parents live near Reading, went out to hunt wild grapes on a recent Saturday afternoon. He climbed a tree, but getting on a slippery limb he fell, and his body was caught so tightly in the forks of the tree that he was unable to free himself. There he remained until Monday morning, forty hours, when he was found by accident, and nearly dead from exposure, hunger, and thirst.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL teacher in Mifflin county don't fool her time away telling her scholars about the Prodigal son, or of Daniel in the lion's den, but on the contrary spreads out before them an intellectual feast of a high order. For two Sundays past the little folk has been amused and edified by hearing her read a serial story entitled "Lace," which was published in one of the magazines, and next Sabbath she will commence on "How She Loved Him," as found in one of the flash story papers.

J. A. PAIN, editor of the Corry *Telegraph*, they also take the 24th verse of this same chapter of Matthew: "And whoever speaketh a wrong against the Son of Man it shall be forgiven him; but whoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world nor in the world to come," claiming that the verse shows there can be forgiveness after death. This, the speaker said, is explained away by a verse in Mark, where it is clearly apparent that Christ did not intend to convey such an impression—the third chapter of Corinthians, (The text) is also taken. They claim that the fathers must be taken; yet Bellami says there are six different opinions on this passage. A monk hired over a livery stable; it was seated through the charity of friends in the East, and the rent was secured in a peculiar way. The U. S. Court had been refused admission into the State House owned by Brigham, and the Marshal when he saw the prospective Mission school room, proposed to "go snarks" with the missionary, pay half the rent and the U. S. Government and the school run to go into partnership. The offer was gladly accepted. Subsequently when Judge McKean came (whom Dr. Pierce eulogized as one of the noblest of men), he agreed to pay the whole rent, and in this room for years, the U. S. Court and the Mission school had been held, while all the noted divines, and orators, who passed through Utah at intervals had made addresses and delivered sermons to audiences gathered in this hall. From this small beginning the mission work had branched out until there were schools in all the leading centres of the Mormon land, a good church in Salt Lake and the work fairly established.

The speaker, in thus photographing the progress of the mission work, told a number of anecdotes illustrative of the feeling

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce meet this afternoon.

····Select Council holds a special session this afternoon to dispose of unfinished business.

····The Erie Law Association on Friday evening passed resolutions of respect touching the late Judge Lowrie.

····The Conductors Brotherhood hold their fourth annual reunion to-morrow evening at Lafayette Hall.

····The limited mail train on the Pennsylvania railroad will be discontinued after the 26th inst. because it is too expensive.

····Officers will be elected at the annual meeting to night, in Germania Hall, of the Bankers and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association.

····Zug's mill, where the late explosion occurred, will be in operation again within two weeks. The new buildings are rapidly approaching completion.

····On Saturday night a valuable horse belonging to Stumpf & Co., dairymen, was stolen from the Murray farm on the Perrysville road, near Perrysville.

····Mr. Frank Armstrong, of this city, has returned from Kentucky with three trotting horses valued at $5,000. He proposes fitting them for the turf.

····The limited mail collided at Wooster on Thursday night with a coal car that had been pushed from a switch to the main track. The engine was hurt, but the train was delayed the e hours.

····Robert W. Grant, the man who fell over Boyd's Hill precipice two weeks since, died from the effects of the injuries Saturday afternoon. He was unconscious from the time of receiving the injuries until his death.

····The railroad station house at Economy was destroyed on Friday night by a fire supposed to have originated from a locomotive spark. The loss, including the contents of the ticket office, is between $800 and $1,000.

····A young man named Jacob Richey, while out hunting back of Sewickley, on Friday, accidentally shot his young brother who was with him. The shot entered his face, shoulders and one arm, but the wounds are not serious.

····Patrick Doyle, the man who was struck by a train while crossing the railroad on Penn avenue, at Twenty-sixth street, about two weeks ago, died from the effects of the injuries yesterday morning. He lived on the South Side.

····At Wheeling on Friday the annual meeting of the directors of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad was held. No business of importance was done further than the election of officers. Hon. Chester D. Hubbard was again chosen President, and James Campbell, Esq., Secretary.

····A report was current last evening that a murder had been committed near Elizabeth, Saturday night, but nothing definite could be obtained relative to the matter further than that a fight occurred among a number of coal miners, in which one of them was struck with a club and killed.

····Myers Snell, the fraudulent check man, whose operations were noted in Saturday's GAZETTE, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy Saturday evening on two informations, one made by W. A. Douglass, of McEwen & Co., and one by Nathan Jones, book-keeper of A. McClure & Co. He was committed for trial on both the charges.

····If death loves a shining mark, it is a wonder that it has not hit the editor of the *Leader* square on the nose long ago.—GAZETTE. The GAZETTE man is slowly working himself into the painful position of going off something brilliant. This a pity—a pity.—*Leader.* Oh, no! He has worked his way up to something brilliant, i. e., the *Leader* man's nose.

····Mr. Sol. Schoyer says that when he interviewed Mr. Grier, the fact which was mentioned in the GAZETTE at the time, he obtained of him a sworn statement of his doings in the Nation Trust Company. In this statement Grier says that not a single dollar was excepted, and maintained on the contrary that while the Bible deprecates war it does not anywhere say that warfare shall not be waged when it is carried on in behalf of truth and right. This idea he amplified at some length and fortified his declarations with numerous quotations from Scripture. Although the grand sermon on the Mount teaches the nobility of self-conquest, and says that when smitten on one cheek the other shall be turned, it does not teach that when life is endangered it shall not be defended. Self defense is the first law of nature. It is a Divinely implanted instinct, and when life is in danger it is implanted quick to counsel their preservation. Christ during His mission on earth clearly and distinctly stated that He did not come to bring peace but the sword. His prophetic eye foresaw that His teachings, although for the cause of mercy, justice and humanity, would not prevail until after many and bad fought battles. The late rebellion was preferable to a continuance of American slavery, because it were better that the men who delivered the negro from bondage should suffer a brief period of agony and privation, and that many should die fighting for the principles involved in the abolition of human slavery, than that the slaves should continue for generations to undergo the misery and experience the utter hopelessness of the condition from which their release but comparatively recent. War would be preferable to the disintegration of our Union, for in that event it would be divided into petty principalities from the bloodshed of which war and bloodshed would be continually springing. The freedom of the American people from the fear of war is one of the most noticable peculiarities of the country. The warlike character of England is greater, of France greater still, of Germany yet greater, and of Russia greatest of all. The enormous indemnity that Germany received from France has been expended almost entirely in further preparations for war. Notwithstanding the speaker's defense of war as being in accordance with the teachings of the Bible, and as being a means of maintaining and asserting the right, he believed that the normal state of man is peace, and that the awful horrors and the untold miseries that flow from war should be averted when possible. War cannot be civilized, as Sherman says. War is barbarism in its highest form, as Bismarck says. Wars of conquest have been specially prolific of misery, and the history of the world does not show a single instance in which a nation commenced and prosecuted a war of conquest that was not, like chickens, come home to roost. The partition of Poland yet cries loudly for revenge. The impending conflict in Europe is the result of past wars, and of issues left unsettled. In this way this foundation of gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble, every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. If any man's work abide, which he hath built thereon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall be saved; yet so as by fire."

STATE NEWS.

A HUNDRED barrel oil well has been struck on the Simcox farm, in the Scrubgrass region.

THE suspended Producers bank, of Titusville, on Saturday